

olution

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	6.00	Dr.	1.55	France	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Argentina	19.5	Italy	1.00	Germany	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Australia	6.00	Japan	1.00	Greece	6.00	Dr.	1.55
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France	6.00	Romania	1.00	Mali	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Germany	6.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Morocco	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Ghana	6.00	Senegal	1.00	Niger	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Greece	6.00	Singapore	1.00	Nigeria	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Guatemala	6.00	Sri Lanka	1.00	Poland	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Haiti	6.00	Tanzania	1.00	Romania	6.00	Dr.	1.55
India	6.00	Togo	1.00	Saudi Arabia	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Indonesia	6.00	Tunisia	1.00	Senegal	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Israel	6.00	Uganda	1.00	Singapore	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Italy	6.00	U.S.A.	1.00	Sri Lanka	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Japan	6.00	Yugoslavia	1.00	Tanzania	6.00	Dr.	1.55
Kenya	6.00			Togo	6.00	Dr.	1.55
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No. 31,673

ZURICH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Ethiopian Planes Said to Bomb Refugees Heading for Sudan

By Jay Ross
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ethiopian Air Force jets have bombed refugees from the northern province of Tigre who were trying to reach Sudan, relief officials say, compounding the misery of thousands of people trapped between starvation and war.

For Sudan, flanked by Ethiopia in the east and Chad to the west, the strife that has led to an influx of as many as 175,000 refugees in the last two months is threatening the country with the prospect of famine, the officials say.

The bombing of a group of about 1,500 refugees on Dec. 3 killed 18 persons, many of them children, and wounded more than 50, Asfaha Hagos, an official of the Tigrean People's Liberation Front, said in a telephone interview from London.

An official at the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris denied the allegation, but it was independently confirmed by Western diplomats and relief officials, most of whom asked that they not be identified.

Dr. Alain Moren of the French relief organization Doctors Without Borders said he treated a number of the survivors for shrapnel wounds at a relief camp at Tekalubab, 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Kassala, near the border, before he returned to Paris last week.

But for Sudan, Africa's largest country and one of the key Western nations on the continent, other peoples' wars are just part of its problem.

The drought in both the eastern and western parts of Sudan, which until recently was thought to have spared the worst of the devastation, "has wiped out everything we have accomplished in the last 15 to 20 years in Sudan," according to Michel Barton, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

About 130,000 long-term Ethiopian refugees in eastern Sudan who had been self-supporting for several years are now "all back on full rations," he said.

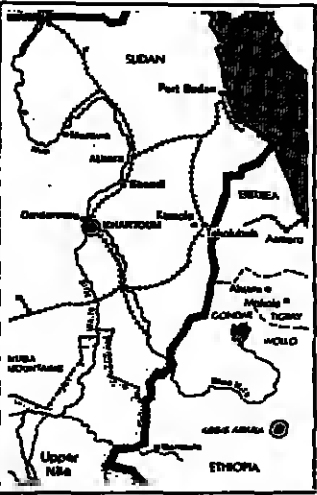
The influx of refugees adds to internal drought problems that have forced 40,000 nomads from western Sudan to trek up to 400 miles to camps outside Khartoum and Omdurman. They have little shelter or food.

Some relief officials say that within a year Sudan could have starvation on the same scale as Ethiopia, where hundreds are dying daily.

About 80,000 refugees have entered eastern Sudan since October and the number is increasing by almost 1,500 a day mainly because of the conflict in Tigre, another UNHCR official said.

The direction of the refugees walking to escape starvation has become a political act.

They can go eastward to the



(about 14 ounces) of grain a day, plus small amounts of oil and beans.

Almost overnight, the barren area of Tekalubab has become a settlement of 25,000 persons living under trees or in caves to protect themselves in temperatures of 30 to 35 degrees Celsius (85 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit), Dr. Moren said.

Another 30,000 are at Wadcherlife, 10 miles northwest of Kassala, from which water must be trucked in. When he left last week there was a measles epidemic in the camp and Dr. Moren said 20 to 30 children were dying daily.

Mr. Barton, of UNHCR, said the first three weeks of January could be "foodless" in the camps unless an international appeal produced quick results. However, Mr. Barton said there "is not any imminent catastrophe." He explained, "There's never enough food in the camps in Sudan."

About 1,000 miles across Sudan, the government says about 95,000 refugees from Chad have entered the country around the oasis town of El Geneina. The United States has pledged 80,000 tons of grain for that relief effort.

The Chadians are fleeing civil war between the forces of President Hissene Habré and the man he deposed, Idriss Deby.

Chernenko Praises Ethiopia
President Konstantin U. Chernenko praised Ethiopia's famine relief efforts at a meeting Monday with the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and pledged continuing Soviet aid, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, one of the Kremlin's closest African allies, arrived Sunday in Moscow on a previously unannounced trip. This press agency said Mr. Chernenko praised "the Ethiopian government's resolute actions, which are aimed at overcoming the aftermath of the drought."

Ethiopian government centers of Makalle, Aksum or Adwa or westward to Sudan, which can take nine to 12 days. The guerrilla-run Relief Society of Tigre organizes groups of 1,200 to 1,500 almost daily to walk out, but many people die along the way, Mr. Asfaha said.

Relief officials say private organizations are managing to distribute only about 1,000 tons of grain a month in the guerrilla-controlled areas. Much more donated food is being distributed in the government-controlled areas.

Relief organizations with personnel in Ethiopia have noted a decline recently in the number of Tigreans coming to the camps and suspect that the people are afraid that they will be forced to join the government's program for mass resettlement in the south. The officials say that could increase the numbers going to Sudan.

Dr. Moren said there were already about 210,000 refugees in Sudan along the eastern border and 85 percent had to rely on relief rations amounting to 400 grams



MOSLEMS PROTEST ARRESTS — An Israeli soldier holding an automatic rifle stands guard in Vadias, Lebanon, as Shiite women demand the release of their relatives arrested Friday by Israeli troops. Page 2.

Moscow Warns on New Arms

Gorbachev Says U.S. Must Ban Space Weapons

By Michael Gledhill
Washington Post Service

LONDON — A member of the Soviet leadership, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Monday that there was little hope of stopping the nuclear arms race unless the United States agreed to ban weapons in space.

Soviet leaders, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko, attached "quite a serious importance" to the "new Soviet-American talks scheduled to start in Geneva with the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev is believed to be the second most powerful figure in the ruling Politburo.

He added: "I would like to stress that in present circumstances it is especially important to avert the transfer of the arms race to outer space. If it is not done, then it would be unreal to hope to stop the nuclear arms race."

The statement, in a luncheon speech, was the first public indication since Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Moscow in July of the emphasis Moscow is putting on trying to halt Reagan administration projects on space defense, including anti-satellite weapons tests.

His remarks suggested that Soviet demands on limiting space weaponry could become an immediate problem in Geneva talks on Jan. 6 and 7 between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Those talks are meant to try to work out a formula for resuming arms negotiations that were suspended when the Soviet Union walked out last year.

While the Reagan administration has indicated that it is willing to discuss space weaponry, it has put more emphasis on dealing with the issue of limiting intermediate-range and intercontinental nuclear missiles already in place.

Mrs. Thatcher, in July, called for negotiations and mutual restraint or "we may see space turned into a new and terrible theater of war."

On Sunday, British sources made it clear that both Britain and Moscow were concerned about a space arms race.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a British Broadcasting Corp. interview, was asked about Soviet demands for a ban on space weapons. She said: "Obviously you can't stop research from going ahead, but I think one does not want to go into a higher and higher level of armaments."

Mr. Gorbachev's visit is viewed as positive and a potentially important turning point for British-Soviet relations.

"I like Mr. Gorbachev," Mrs. Thatcher said in her BBC interview. "We can do business together."

She said she was "cautiously optimistic" that the visit would lead to better East-West relations.

"We have two great interests in common," she said. "That we should do everything we can in war never starts again, so we go in to disarmament talks determined to make them succeed. Secondly, we think they are more likely to succeed if we can build up confidence and trust in one another and in each other's approach."

Few Long-Term Effects Seen for Indian Gas Victims

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Most of the survivors of the leak of poison gas here Dec. 3 are likely to recover fully and suffer no long-term ill effects, two independent American medical authorities say.

The two experts, who studied the situation here last week, qualified their generally optimistic report. Nothing like the Bhopal disaster has been seen before, they said, and scientific judgments must be cautious for some time to come.

Moreover, the doctors say, the critical period for secondary infections and other complications is just beginning, so many victims will remain in danger unless they get proper follow-up treatment.

The medical authorities were asked to come by Union Carbide and the Indian government. One is Dr. Hans Weill, professor and chairman of pulmonary medicine at the Tulane University Medical School, in New Orleans, president of the American Thoracic Society, and a leading researcher on the effects of toxic substances on the respiratory tract and lungs. The other is Dr. G. Peter Halberg, head of clinical ophthalmology at New York Medical College and an authority on afflictions of the eye.

The lungs and eyes are the two organs primarily affected by the methyl isocyanate, a corrosive agent that

settles away at moist, vulnerable tissues such as mucous membranes and the surface of the eye.

In explaining their findings, the two doctors stressed the properties of methyl isocyanate. The chemical is not an infectious agent like bacteria and viruses, they said, nor does it travel to, or directly affect, parts of the body other than the respiratory tract, including the lungs, and the eyes.

The reason, they said, is that methyl isocyanate is soluble in water and degrades rapidly into a harmless substance.

Once methyl isocyanate enters the body and dissolves in bodily fluids, the doctors say, it will not directly cause further harm to a victim who has survived initial exposure. But Dr. Weill warned that methyl isocyanate could cause long-term damage indirectly. Since the lungs are critical in supplying oxygen to the rest of the body, the

brain, the heart, other organs, and even fetuses can be affected by oxygen deprivation.

Moreover, he said, damage to lung tissue leaves it vulnerable to secondary bacterial and viral infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis.

Nonetheless, Dr. Weill said that the victims who had survived to this point "have an encouraging prognosis" and that most would probably recover fully.

Doctors attending the patients over the past week have said that there are few signs of some of the indirect long-term effects that Dr. Weill said were possible, including brain damage and stillbirths.

Asked whether methyl isocyanate might cause cancer, Dr. Weill said he did not believe so, since it degrades rapidly.

Dr. Halberg said that there did not appear to be much likelihood of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Refugee children in a camp near Omdurman, Sudan, after arriving there from Ethiopia.

Israel Bars Greens Party Member

Bonn European Deputy Faced 1980 Terrorism Charge

By James Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A West German member of the European Parliament was denied permission Monday to enter Israel with five other representatives of the leftist Greens party because of her conviction four years ago on terrorism charges.

The Israeli decision, which came as the Greens delegation was in Beirut on a Middle East tour, brought into relief a simmering controversy within the five-year-old party over the strident anti-Israel tone of a working document prepared for the trip.

According to Israeli diplomats, the decision to ban Brigitte Heinrich, a 43-year-old Greens deputy in the European Parliament, was made because of her 21-month sentence in 1980 on gun-smuggling charges in Karlsruhe.

Testimony at her trial pinpointed Ms. Heinrich as a link for West German guerrillas who were



Brigitte Heinrich

trained in Palestinian camps in the Middle East. She was elected to the European Parliament in June as the Greens picked up 8.2 percent of the West German popular vote.

The inclusion of Ms. Heinrich in the Greens' Middle East delegation was a subject of controversy within the organization. A Bundestag deputy, Otto Schilly, dropped out of the trip because of her presence, according to party sources.

Further attention was focused on the visit when a confidential working paper drafted by Uli Tilgner, a Greens official, was discovered by journalists. Although Mr. Tilgner wrote that "on tactical grounds" the document should not be made public — "so that we don't get visa or meeting problems" — it was found lying on a table in Bonn's press center.

The paper stated that, in southern Lebanon, the Greens would hope in document "the terror policies of the Israeli Army, secret services and the Israeli-built 'Army of the South'" but that even if permission to visit the area were denied, meetings in Beirut with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Whisky From Bulgaria? Just Label It Red

The Associated Press

LONDON — A British business organization alleged Friday that fake Scotch whisky was being produced in Bulgaria and exported by a government-run company.

The Confederation of British Industry said the Bulgarian authorities had failed to act against manufacturers of counterfeit Johnnie Walker Scotch after a shipment of 22,500 cases of the whisky was seized by customs officials this year at an Italian port.

The confederation said transport documents showed the goods were sent from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia by Despres, the Communist government's forwarding company.

The bottles had fake Johnnie Walker labels that

lacked the words "Produce of Scotland," but had everything else, with bottles, caps and cardboard cases closely resembling the real thing, a spokesman for the British trade group said.

Plamen Woyonovskiy, press attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy, said Friday he was "aware of the case."

Distillers Co., which makes Johnnie Walker, says the smell and color of the Bulgarian product are like Scotch, but that it is actually a mixture of chemical alcohol and a whiskey base.

A Distillers spokesman said only small telltale signs, such as a green tinge in the glass, indicated the product was fake. Scotch whisky is Britain's biggest export to Bulgaria, worth \$4.16 million a year.

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■ The trade deficit in the United States widened to a record \$32.9 billion in the latest quarter. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Is Poland's General Jaruzelski a puppet or a patriot? Poles have not yet rendered a verdict.



Gerald All kissing his mother, June, in DeLand, Florida, just after he was recruited this year for the U.S. Army...

Volunteers March into U.S. Army at New Cadence

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

DeLAND, Florida — Ronald Logan was ready to be all he could be.

In one hand he clutched a paperback copy of "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." In the other, he had a suitcase crammed with two white towels, a shaving kit, stationery, brass and shoe polish, a copy of his new high school diploma and three sets of civilian clothes that would hang unneeded for at least eight weeks.

He also carried a ticket for his first airplane flight, which made the 18-year-old considerably more nervous than his imminent three-year hitch with Uncle Sam's army as a 12 Bravo — a combat engineer.

He wore a T-shirt, a gift from his mother, which read: "Join the Army — Travel to exotic, distant lands; meet exciting, unusual people — and kill them." Under duress, he promised his father that he would peel off the shirt before arriving at boot camp in Missouri.

As the Greyhound bus to Jacksonville, Florida, wheeled into the depot on June 27, young Logan pumped dad's hand, kissed mom goodbye and hugged the teary siblings, who whispered, "Goodbye, Ronnie," from the family's yellow Chevy van. It was a ritual as old as Homer, a nation's youth marching off to war, or peace, or both.

It also was a ritual repeated 142,300 times in fiscal 1984. It was the best recruiting year in the decade since the draft ended, as the U.S. Army lured even more bright, able-bodied young men and women than it had hoped.

Thirty of those recruits joined the army last summer in this drab, central Florida town. This is their tale, how and why they became part

of what the army calls the lean, green, mean fighting machine.

THE DeLand 30 illuminate many of the things that are both encouraging and disheartening about the U.S. military and the way it advertises, recruits, trains, disciplines and deploys. Most are denizens of what the Pentagon

The New GI

Shaping the Volunteer Army

First of four articles.

calls "the higher mental categories." Most are bright, ambitious, patriotic, four-square.

In the months after induction, they would crawl through the Alabama mud, sleep in the Carolina rain, sweat under the Missouri sun. They would learn to distinguish the gold oak leaf insignias of majors from the silver oak leaves of lieutenant colonels.

They would do pushups by the dozens, by the hundreds, by the thousands. They would master the M-16 rifle, the M-203 grenade launcher, the Claymore mine.

A few would excel; a few would wash out. Of the 30 who enlisted, six either never made it to induction or were kicked out of boot camp for physical deficiencies or "failure to adjust to military life."

As a rule of thumb, one-third of the DeLand recruits will fail to complete their first three-year or four-year enlistment terms. Another one-third will get out of the army when their first terms expire, and the final one-third will re-enlist at least once.

One or two may seek the requisite schooling

to become officers; another one or two may become senior noncommissioned officers with a sleeve full of stripes and an eventual 30-year hitch.

As with the army's enlisted ranks generally, the DeLand recruits hail from a relatively narrow spectrum of American society. None are from the upper or upper-middle classes. Their enlistments are for largely economic reasons — in search of a job, a skill or cash for college.

As the concept of citizen-soldiers drawn from the entire republic becomes more obsolete, there are questions about the U.S. Army that can only be answered absolutely in the smoke and steel of combat. Among the foremost: Will today's soldiers, enticed into enlistment with pecuniary incentives, fight and die with the requisite selfless zeal? Do the enlisted ranks nurture the appropriate "combat ethic?"

Furthermore, is the disproportionate percentage of blacks in the army — now 31 percent of enlisted troops, or nearly three times the proportion of the U.S. population — consistent with Thomas Paine's warning that "those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it?"

Some wonder whether American society, having bought itself an army, is ignorant of its values and indifferent to its fate. And is it reasonable to expect that when one soldier in 10 now is a woman, they will truly avoid combat when the shooting starts?

Finally, many in and out of the Pentagon wonder how long the "golden age of recruiting" can endure in the face of a demographic slump that will see the number of young American males fall off in the next decade. Will there be enough smart, motivated soldiers to fill the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



...and months later with his M-16 on the rifle course at Fort Jackson, where he went through his basic training.

Leader of Cuban Exiles In U.S. Organizing Unit To Fight in Nicaragua

By Larry Rohrer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Cuban exile leader says he has begun organizing a Cuban detachment to fight alongside Nicaraguan rebels seeking the overthrow of the Sandinista government.

The exile leader, Huber Matos, a close associate of Fidel Castro in the Cuban revolution who later broke with him and spent two decades in prison, said in a telephone interview Friday that "we are undertaking an effort to assure a permanent presence of Cuban combatants from our movement at their side."

He added, "This is also our war, since they, like us, are fighting against Castro and the Russians."

Mr. Matos said he had just returned to the United States after six weeks on the Honduras-Nicaragua border with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest and most active of the groups fighting the Managua government.

Initially, Mr. Matos said, the Cuban exile unit will consist of "about 50 fighters." He said volunteers would be drawn from Cuban-American veterans of the U.S. Army as well as from former guerrillas who served under him in Cuba.

Mr. Matos, 66, is a former schoolteacher who became prominent as one of the most daring and skilled of the guerrilla commanders who fought alongside Mr. Castro in the mid-1950s. After Mr. Castro seized power in January 1959, Mr. Matos was appointed military governor of Camaguey province.

In October 1959, Mr. Matos resigned to protest what he said was growing Communist influence in the Cuban government and armed forces. He was arrested on treason charges and sentenced to prison after a court-martial in which the main witness against him was Mr. Castro.

Mr. Matos spent 20 years in Cu-

ban jails. After his release in 1979, he came to the United States and emerged as a leading anti-Castro activist. Early in November, Mr. Matos left for Central America on what he called "a mission of solidarity" in support of the anti-Sandinista forces.

An associate, Mario Villar Rojas, said Mr. Matos was "carrying his message to the guerrillas and the peasants, talking of his experience as a combatant and what it is like to have a regime that appears to be democratic and then passes on to something else."

Mr. Matos says he accompanied rebel forces on missions into Nueva Segovia and Jinotega provinces in northern Nicaragua, but that he did not carry arms.

He said he left the guerrillas last week, at their request, to begin a campaign of support for their military effort. Nicaraguan Democratic Force leaders have recently complained that congressional restrictions on covert U.S. aid have hurt them and limited their activities.

In the past, much of the money and supplies for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force and other anti-Sandinista groups has come from the Central Intelligence Agency. But Mr. Matos said his group was "totally independent" of the CIA.

Congressional Inquiry
Congressional aides said Sunday that Congress was investigating reports that U.S. Army helicopters may have ferried CIA-funded rebels along Nicaragua's northern border, The Los Angeles Times reported.

to the most recent of several such reports, the father of a helicopter crewman who died in a crash last year said his son told him of transporting guerrillas around the Central American jungles in 1982 and 1983.

"They picked up armed men and took them places," said William Alvey of Morganfield, Kentucky, whose 26-year-old son, Warrant Officer Donald Alvey, was killed in March 1983. Mr. Alvey said his son had told him of several such secret missions, apparently in Honduras, where the rebels are based.

A Pentagon spokesman Sunday refused to comment on the reported transport operations except to say that U.S. troops in Honduras were under strict orders to keep away from combat.

An aide to Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York and chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense, said the panel was looking into the reports.



HIGH-TECH RUDOLPH — This Santa Claus, Lance Read, 31, has opted for modern means of transport to get to work in a San Diego, California, shopping mall.

Berkeley Radicalism Takes Power in City Hall

By Maura Dolan
Los Angeles Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Mayor Eugene Newport paused when a reporter asked him if he considered himself a Marxist.

"I'm not quite sure I understand what a Marxist is," said Mr. Newport, his voice trailing. "I mean, I know people who are Marxists. So, would he label himself a Marxist?"

"No."

After a moment of silence, he chuckled. "Anything else you want to know before the revolution?"

The revolution in Berkeley is taking place at City Hall, where for the first time, leftist radicals, led by Mr. Newport, a self-described socialist, command a majority on the city council. While the rest of the United States was voting in November to send President Ronald Reagan back to the White House, residents here were electing the most leftist city council in Berkeley's history.

The new council, now controlled by members of a coalition called Berkeley Citizens Action, is further to the left than the councils of the mid-1970s, which debated whether the American flag should be saluted and the B-1 bomber built and quibbled over whether manholes should be called person-holes.

Since taking office earlier this month, the council has extended city fringe benefits to municipal employees' live-in lovers (homosexual or heterosexual), established binding arbitration in city labor negotiations, placed controls on landlords that in some cases will require a one-year notice for evictions and proposed a

moratorium on the opening of fast-food restaurants.

At the same time, the council has unraveled the policies of the liberal Democrats, who controlled the council for 20 years.

Elected at a time when this city of 103,000 is becoming a town of gourmet restaurants and trendy boutiques, the radicals have pledged to prevent affluent young professionals from displacing low-income minorities and to stop commercial development near the campus of the University of California.

Members of the business community are nervous. Deborah Ritchey, president of Berkeley's Chamber of Commerce, said she is trying to look at the bright side.

"It's not the end of the world," she said with a sigh. "You can try to eradicate capitalism in one town but you can't make capitalism go away all together."

The leftist sweep follows a period that many believed marked the end of radicalism in this university town, birthplace of the free speech and anti-war movements of the 1960s. In recent years, the opening of gourmet coffee bean shops attracted more excitement than campus protests.

But Berkeley has remained a strongly liberal community. In June, a plurality of the city's voters lined up behind the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in the Democratic primary.

Founded in 1974, the Berkeley Citizens Action is a coalition of tenants, students, peace activists, minority groups, homosexuals and the elderly — "the disenfranchised," as one member described its supporters. The organization is closely aligned with U.S. Representative Ronald

Earlier Schooling Urged in U.S.

Evidence Cited That 3- to 5-year-olds Gain by Instruction

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Educators and political leaders in the United States are showing a growing interest in the instruction of 3- to 5-year-olds in light of mounting evidence that it results in better-adjusted children and reduced public spending over the long run.

Gordon M. Ambach, the commissioner of education in New York, and Gerald Tirozzi, his counterpart in Connecticut, recently endorsed the idea of starting formal schooling at the age of 4 rather than 6, the current practice.

The emerging focus on early childhood education is a product of several forces, including the current wave of education legislation in virtually every state. "Most of the focus thus far has been on high schools," said Michael Kirs, a professor of education at Stanford University. "There's a growing realization that you really have to start much earlier."

In addition, with more women entering the work force, the number of children already in preschool programs is growing.

The movement for some sort of

universal system of child care has also benefited from growing evidence that "early intervention" programs not only have significant long-term effects, especially among disadvantaged students, but also more than pay for themselves in economic terms.

The most definitive research has come from the Perry Pre-School Project in Ypsilanti, Michigan, which in the early 1960s began offering one to two years of education to 3-year-olds from impoverished backgrounds who had below-average IQs of 60 to 90.

Researchers from the High-Scope Educational Research Foundation began tracking a group of 123 children who are now 19 years old. In a recent study, "Changed Lives," they reported that children in the preschool program graduated from high school and went on to jobs or further education at nearly twice the rate of children in a control group who did not take part.

They also found fewer arrests, detentions and teen-age pregnancies among graduates of the preschool program, which is still operating.

On the basis of analyses of school, police and welfare records,

the researchers found that while the program cost \$4,818 per child in 1981 dollars, Ypsilanti saved an estimated \$3,100 per child because students in the program required less remedial teaching and other social services.

The study said that even though the children were in the program only a year or so, they emerged with a sense of confidence and control of their environment that led to higher expectations and better performance once they had reached elementary school. "This better performance is visible to everyone: the child, the teacher, the parents and other children," it said.

Similar results have been reported elsewhere. A study of four Colorado school districts, for example, found that the costs of preschool programs were recouped within one year through reduced need for special education.

Enrollment in preschool programs has been growing consistently in the United States for more than a decade. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the number of 3- and 4-year-olds in formal programs nearly doubled from 1970 to 1982, from 21 percent to 36 percent. Enrollment of 5-year-olds in preschool programs went from 69 percent to 83 percent in the same period.

The major source of funds for programs for 3- and 4-year-olds is the U.S. government, which provides assistance in the form of direct aid to families, assistance to state or local governments, or tax credits. An estimated 4.4 million such children, or 63 percent, receive some form of U.S. assistance. The best-known program is Head Start, which has a budget of nearly \$1 billion and serves 362,000 pre-kindergarten children.

The question of how to organize the care and education of preschool children has frequently pitted those who run day-care centers against teachers and school administrators, both of whom have sought control of new programs.

The day-care community argues that the care of young children should be viewed as an extension of family structures, with the emphasis on flexible programs that stress social as well as intellectual skills. Public schools, they argue, are too structured, authoritarian and focused on mental skills to meet the broad developmental needs of young children.

Teachers and others, however, argue that they are fully capable of adapting to the special needs of younger children. Moreover, they say, public schools, because they are already established in every community, offer the only realistic delivery system for widespread care of young children.

Doctor Says Schroeder's Spirits Have Improved

United Press International

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — William J. Schroeder, the artificial heart patient who has been depressed since suffering a stroke, talked Monday with a psychiatrist who said his spirits were better.

Mr. Schroeder, who impressed doctors soon after receiving his mechanical heart with his jokes and cravings for milkshakes and beer, has been untalkative and sleepy since suffering a stroke Thursday.

Dr. Lawrence R. Mudd, who visited Mr. Schroeder on Monday, said, "He's doing better." He declined to discuss Mr. Schroeder's condition further.

Doctors consider a strong attitude one of the keys to Mr. Schroeder's recovery from the Nov. 25 heart implantation.

Robert Irvine, a spokesman for Humana Hospital-Anderson, said Mr. Schroeder's vital signs continued to be stable Monday. He also said that Mr. Schroeder, 52, got out of bed with assistance twice on Sunday for the first time since the stroke.

Dr. Allan M. Lansing, chairman of Humana Heart Institute International, said that tests showed Mr. Schroeder had recovered physically from the stroke, which temporarily paralyzed his right side and slurred his speech.

Dr. Lansing also said that he differed with Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who implanted the artificial heart, over possible causes of the stroke.

Dr. DeVries had said there was strong chance that the cause was a blood clot from the artificial heart or one of its valves. Dr. Lansing said another possible cause was a narrowing of the arteries in Mr. Schroeder's brain partly caused by his diabetes.

Mr. Schroeder's brain partly caused by his diabetes.

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French trucks blocking a frontier point near Basel.

Road Tax in Switzerland Sparks Truck Protest on French Border

United Press International

GENEVA — French and Swiss trucks snarled traffic along the 570 kilometers (355 miles) of the French-Swiss frontier Monday to protest a new road tax in Switzerland.

French trucks blocked the French side of main frontier posts to heavy vehicles while Swiss drivers did the same on their side of the border. Automobiles and other small vehicles could get through but the police reported long lines.

The new tax for all trucks and buses using Swiss roads begins Jan. 1 with operators having the choice of paying 15 Swiss francs (\$6) a day or a maximum 3,000 francs (\$1,200) a year. A tax on private cars using Swiss roads will be imposed as well. Neighboring countries, as well as the European Community, road transport associations and Swiss trucking companies charge that the new tax violates international treaties on free movement.

Soviet Official Seeking Summit With Bigfoot

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "We will hope that a meeting may still take place," the Soviet official said.

No, not a meeting with American representatives on nuclear arms reductions. Andrei Kozlov has other things in mind.

Mr. Kozlov, who has led expeditions of the Soviet Geographical Society for 13 years, is hoping for a face-to-face meeting with the abominable snowman, and he hopes to lure him with "aromatic bait" and then tame him.

Why? To prove that the creature exists.

The debate about the abominable snowman, known as the yeti in the Himalayas and sometimes called Bigfoot, is not dead in the Soviet Union.

Last April, the news agency Tass quoted Vadim Ranov, which it described as a well-known explorer and member of the Soviet Geographical Society, as stating, "I deny the existence of Bigfoot."

But last week, in an interview with the newspaper *Soviet Industry*, Mr. Kozlov came out in defense of the abominable snowman.

Since the 1960s, the Alpine Expedition Department has gathered information on the "relic hominid" from uninhabited regions of the Caucasus and the Tianshan Mountains.

In the interview, Mr. Kozlov said there had been 5,000 sightings of the creature in the Soviet Union and claimed that about 50 alabaster impressions had been made of its footprint. Based on the sightings and other research, Mr. Kozlov believes the creature is about 2 meters to feet, 6 inches tall, weigh more than 200 kilos (440 pounds) and have a long stride, from 1 to 1½ meters.

He said the creature lives alone, avoiding groups, and inhabits mountain forests, not the snow zone. Hence, he points out, its name is hardly apt.

Mr. Kozlov has also made some precise deductions about the snowman's daily life. It sleeps in the daytime on a bed of grass or branches; toward dusk, it goes off to hunt.

But the snowman is not aggressive by nature, Mr. Kozlov said. It has only attacked humans five times out of the 5,000 sightings and then only when it was attacked, he said.

Mr. Kozlov argued that the snowman is a relic of Neanderthal man who was pushed up into the mountains by the mentally superior Homo sapiens.

Mr. Ranov disputed this argument last April. He said that, according to the theory of evolution, it would be impossible for a species to forget acquired skills such as making stone tools.

Mr. Ranov believes the so-called tracks of the snowman can be explained easily by the effects of the sun's rays on animal footprints. He also said that the hide described as belonging to a snowman fits the description of the blue bear.

In the beginning of his interview, published on Saturday, Mr. Kozlov conceded that members of his team had "become used to critiques and irony," but defended their research. He blamed the press for sensationalizing the story, complaining that "when information about the work of our expeditions appears in the popular press without qualified explanations, it then gives rise to unhealthy sensation."

Mr. Kozlov admitted that he needs conclusive proof of the creature's existence. He needs to capture one.



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

EC Resumes Negotiations On Iberian Entry Issues

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community resumed long-stalled entry negotiations with Spain and Portugal on Monday after an EC conference in Dublin this month removed major obstacles to the talks.

Diplomats said community foreign ministers had told the European commissioner charged with enlargement, Lorenzo Natali, to negotiate some pending difficulties on agriculture with Spain and Portugal.

Negotiations with Spain and Portugal are expected to continue alongside talks among the 10 EC members this week on what to offer the two countries on fish and wine, the last issues that the community has been unable to resolve.

Meanwhile, the ministers looked into financial problems bound to arise after the European Parliament rejected the 1985 EC budget last week. This forced the community to adopt emergency financing that officials said was inadequate to pay the group's eight million farmers next year.

The ministers will see whether they can bring forward the levying of new revenue due to be available on Jan. 1, 1986, the target date for the entry of Spain and Portugal.

But diplomats said they expected no agreement on extra funding to satisfy the parliament. West Germany and the Netherlands have been arguing that the revenue increase had been agreed upon to cope with extra financial needs linked to Iberian membership.

"If we don't maintain the link between extra cash and the enlargement talks, we won't have Spain and Portugal in by 1986," according to the Dutch secretary of state for European affairs, Willem Van Eekelen.

He said that with the parliament demanding firm guarantees on how to plug the cash shortage anticipated in the 1985 budget he did not expect the EC would have a full-fledged budget before next summer conference. It would function with monthly advances from member governments until then.

Greek demands for a \$5-billion package to boost economic development in backward Mediterranean regions were also to be discussed, but diplomats said the issue was unlikely to be resolved before the next EC summit conference in March.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu angered EC capitals and Spain and Portugal by threatening to veto Iberian membership unless the EC agreed to the aid plans.

Communists In Finland Nearing Split

Reuters

HELSINKI — The mainstream majority in Finland's Communist Party has declared it would continue efforts to remove minority hard-liners from local control, a indication that the quarrelsome party factions are moving closer to a split.

The party long has been ideologically divided into what Finnish political commentators call a Euro-communist majority and a Stalinist minority that has won increased backing from Moscow. The majority has pushed for independence while the hard-liners have emphasized adherence to the Kremlin.

The majority, which swept hard-liners from leading posts at the party's 20th congress in May, announced Sunday during a Central Committee meeting that it would continue to set up rival organizations in districts controlled by the minority.

Arvo Aalto, the party's chairman whose views have been criticized by Moscow, said Sunday that "the time has come to shed the ballast created by years of dissension."

The party said an extra, one-day working congress was being planned for March despite appeals for a postponement from the minority.

In municipal elections in October, the Communists took only 13.9 percent of the vote compared to 16.6 percent in 1980.

Chicago Schools to Reopen

United Press International

CHICAGO — Approval of a new contract by the policy-making board of the Chicago Teachers Union cleared the way Monday for the opening of schools in the nation's third largest system for the first time in two weeks.

The decision to ease the security screen followed pressure from traders who felt that local residents were being put off by having their

Italy's Private TV Stations Win Airwaves Battle

By Don A. Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

MILAN — After two blackouts in two months that sent millions of television viewers, including Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, into quintessentially Italian emotional fits over the loss of favorites such as "Dallas," the world's most impudent television networks were formally back on the air last week.

Italy's audacious and sometimes baccanaling independent television stations — about 800 of them, amounting to more stations per capita than any country in the world — have recently coalesced into a handful of ostensibly illegal and enormously profitable national networks whose popularity has vexed the courts.

Technically, the makeshift networks shouldn't exist. To protect the state radio and television monopoly, Italy long ago passed a law against electronic linkups between private broadcasting stations, assuring the lawmakers thought that the three sanctioned national TV networks would meet national needs and the locals would stay at home.

But there are no laws licensing broadcasters or controlling the use of frequencies. The absence of legal controls set off a rush to grab the attention of local audiences. Tawdry shows featuring housewife strippeases and explicit pornographic films that even many libertines found appalling vied for viewers.

The local stations drew large audiences, and it wasn't long before a self-made construction millionaire from Milan, Silvio Berlusconi, conceived of a quasi-legal device for putting the locals together into

national networks to compete with the state-controlled Radiotelevisione Italiana.

In less than three years after his start in 1980, Mr. Berlusconi extended a closed-circuit system he had installed in one of his Milan building projects into two national networks by simply buying dozens of local stations and linking them by motorcycle couriers and videotapes. Although complying with the law by not establishing electronic links between his stations, he created the appearance of networks by scheduling simultaneous broadcasts throughout the country of the tapes he sent out from Milan.

Gambling on an advertising market that at the time had been tested only by the comfortable state-owned monopoly, Mr. Berlusconi spent millions for rights to American serials, including "Dallas," and in a year's time was in the black, with almost half the Italian prime-time audience watching his flagship Canale 5.

In all respects except its news broadcasts — too immediate to survive courier delivery — it was a network that had complied with the law by outflanking it.

Whether it was wear and tear on the motorcycles that led him to step over the legal limit or simple audacity is uncertain, but the television entrepreneur jumped into electronic links by relay transmitters and cable last year, while still observing the prohibition against competing with the state monopoly for news.

Meanwhile, he bought two other private networks that had aped his methods: Italia Uno and Rete 4, which spread his message

and his popular shows, including numerous American serials, to all of Italy.

The courts retaliated last month by shutting off his relay stations, depriving the nation of "Dallas," among others. Within three days, Prime Minister Craxi, whose daughter works for Canale 5, sent a government decree to Parliament putting the networks back on the air.

But Parliament rejected Mr. Craxi's decree and the courts shut the networks again. But last Tuesday, it passed a second decree reopening the networks.

So for the near future, at least, the private stations continue to operate virtually unregulated.

"Commercial television in Italy is the biggest illegal business in the country," boasted Carlo Fracaro, a senior executive of Rete 4 before Mr. Berlusconi bought it. The state television monopoly runs three channels, strictly controlled by a parliamentary commission that was established at the behest of jealous press lords when television was introduced in Italy.

Among its most severe restrictions is an annual ceiling on advertising revenues, pegged to the ad revenues of the nation's newspapers and magazines. The ceiling was demanded by anxious publishers to prevent the state TV monopoly from blotting up a disproportionate share of available national advertising.

Thus in the current broadcasting year, state-controlled television has already sold all the advertising time the governing parliamentary commission will permit, roughly \$300 million worth.

For the same period, Mr. Berlusconi projects ad revenues of about \$420 million

on his networks, more than 10 times his 1981 ad sales. Mr. Berlusconi's networks capture 10.6 million of Italy's viewer audience of roughly 27 million, up from the two million who watched Canale 5 in 1981. Meanwhile, the main state-approved channel's audience has declined slightly. Together, the approved Channels 1 and 2 drew an average audience of 10.8 million.

Network executives are dismayed but not defeated by the success of Mr. Berlusconi and other private operators.

"With our third channel, we still have a little more than 50 percent of the total audience," said the Radiotelevisione Italiana assistant general manager, Giampaolo Giamaleri, in the state-run network's Rome executive offices. "That's a lot better than the British Broadcasting Corp. did when the British approved private television."

But Mr. Giamaleri complained bitterly about Parliament's failure to enact laws governing the state broadcasting network's competition.

"In Italy there is no antitrust law in broadcasting, no Federal Communications Commission, no regulations. There is nothing to stop the concentration of ownership of these stations in a few hands or even in the hands of one man," he said. "There are no rules for them, while the old rules still apply to RAI."

However, Mr. Giamaleri said the private opposition has had a salutary effect.

"It has forced us to rediscover our own resources, to be more creative, and by doing better we are in a better position than we were relative to the other European monopoly networks such as the French," he said.

González Gets New Backing At Congress

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González has emerged with a strengthened party leadership after his Socialist Party's national convention.

Mr. González was overwhelmingly re-elected party secretary-general on Sunday, winning 96 percent of the delegate votes. He also won by similar margins on votes for his team of party leaders for a streamlined executive commission.

After four days of often arduous debate, the government's proposed platform to guide its actions for the next two years in office survived largely intact. Despite vehement opposition from the party's left wing and union leaders, the convention handily backed Mr. González's policy of keeping Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and maintaining a reduced American military presence in Spain.

Union leaders managed to amend the platform's economic plank to call for more union participation in the management of government-owned companies and more government intervention to relieve unemployment, which is nearly 20 percent.

Calling the Socialists a "party of iron," Mr. González, in a concluding speech, praised what he said was the generally serious and sophisticated level of the debates and the good will shown by winners and losers. The lack of rancor differed dramatically from some past Socialist conventions.

The Socialists hold the government for the first time in their 105-year history, and while public carping about the government's performance has been growing, Mr. González, 42, remains the nation's most popular politician.

The party's allied union confederation, the General Union of Workers and its secretary-general, Nicolas Redondo, emerged from the convention with greater power in the party than perhaps ever before.

U.S. Draft Board, Schools Clash

United Press International

HARTFORD, Connecticut — High school officials around the state have refused to provide student records to the Selective Service System so that the agency can compile lists of draft-age males.

The Selective Service sent letters to 120 high schools in an effort to use school records to find the names of draft-age males. Some of the districts have complied but many have not. One school official, in denying the request, cited a policy that prohibits the distribution of students' names and addresses.

Selective Service officials said the request was intended to inform students about their obligation so they would not face possible penalties, or lose federal school loans and grants. Failure to register is a felony offense and several students complained that the Selective Service could use the lists to track down and prosecute violators.

Chicago Schools to Reopen

United Press International

CHICAGO — Approval of a new contract by the policy-making board of the Chicago Teachers Union cleared the way Monday for the opening of schools in the nation's third largest system for the first time in two weeks.

The decision to ease the security screen followed pressure from traders who felt that local residents were being put off by having their

Volunteers March into U.S. Army at New Cadence

(Continued from Page 1)

record in the DeLand army recruiting office is this entry by the recruiter: "Father is very displeased about her choice of jobs. Couldn't receive M.I. [military intelligence] because she is naturalized. I was unaware of this but Miss Hill is very happy. I am afraid father may cause trouble later. He is this type and very old-fashioned. Eighth-grade education."

Born in Thailand, where her natural father disappeared, Miss Hill and her Thai mother came to the United States with her stepfather, an air force loadmaster doing a tour of duty in Bangkok in the late '60s.

"All my life I've lived a sheltered life," she said. "My father has this thing that if you're associated with the world you're corrupted by the world. So it was go to school, come home, go to school."

"Initially, I enlisted out of spite because my father was so down on the army. He thinks it's no place for a lady. He says, 'You know how I feel about the army.' He has this stereotype that all you do is crawl around in the mud and pick up your weapon and shoot something."

Miss Hill, in the top 5 percent of the DeLand High School class of '84, passed the army's weight minimum of 98 pounds (44.3 kilograms) by 4 ounces (120 grams). She signed up under the army's delayed entry program for a three-year hitch as a 71 Lima, an administrative clerk, with notions of someday being a lawyer.

Twelve days and innumerable family spats after enlisting, she moved out of the house to live with friends for nine months until it was time to go to boot camp.

"I've had doubts about whether the army's the right thing to do," she said. "I'd like to get back with my family."

A few miles away lived Chris Dupler, a receptionist's son whose father lives in Mississippi. Mr. Dupler wore a baseball cap that declared, "I've Got a Shotgun, A Rifle and a Four-Wheel Drive A Country Boy Can Survive." It would take more than that to get Mr. Dupler through boot camp, his peers called him "Zero" behind his back, after the befuddled character in the Beetle Bailey comic strip.

Mr. Dupler was supposed to report to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for basic training on Sept. 12 to become a 32 Hotel, a fixed-station radio operator. Instead, he suddenly requested and received permission to report in July at Fort McClellan, Alabama, for training as a 95 Bravo, a military policeman, with the proviso that his first duty will be in Korea.

"My mom's good friend is a spiritual medium and she said I have a good chance of getting a girl pregnant the third week in July," Mr. Dupler said. "So I'm trying to avoid it."

Gerald All wore a huge pewter belt buckle depicting an eagle and the inscription, "I'm Proud to Be an American," as befits the commander of the high school color guard.

The youngest of five children, the soft-spoken Mr. All is the son of a telephone operator. His divorced father lives in Jacksonville, Mr. All wanted to be a 67 Yankee, an attack helicopter repairman, and he planned to make the army a career.

Drinking a soft drink and killing time at home with a soap opera on the television, Mr. All said: "I want to fly helicopters and I don't want to go through four years of college to do it. So I'll go to warrant officers' school."

Mary Elmore, at 32, was three years shy of the age cutoff for volunteers. After a divorce in July, 1983, Miss Elmore was left with nothing but her old Buick Electra, the legacy of a premarital agreement that gave her ex-husband everything else, including the family carpet-cleaning business.

The army offered not only an income as a 91 Bravo, a medical specialist, but also a way out, a radical change of pace.

For months she would fret over the decision, whether she could cut it physically, whether she could handle being tossed together with other recruits almost young enough to be her daughters, "all these young girls around me talking silly stuff."

"I'm really looking forward to it," she said repeatedly during the long summer in DeLand. "It's just that I'm scared."

NEXT: The Recruiters



For Mary Elmore, 32, the army offered a way out.

and the all-volunteer military began as a kind of epilogue to Vietnam, there were persistent qualms about whether the volunteers had the right stuff.

The nadir came in 1979 when one of the four services met recruiting quotas and 60 percent of the army recruits had high school diplomas. Five years later, the army has not only exceeded its quota, but 91 percent of the 1984 recruits have diplomas.

Not only was filling the ranks with volunteers a new phenomenon in the United States, but the tradition of keeping a large standing army in peacetime was relatively recent. The U.S. Army in 1939, for example, was less than one-quarter the size of today's force of 780,000.

As gauged by test scores, the army's enlisted recruits now are considerably smarter than the youth population as a whole, leading the Pentagon to crow last month that "the quality of army recruits has never been higher."

OST, although not all of the DeLand 30 who enlisted were snared in high school. Although their motivations generally were economic, there were many variations on that theme as there were recruits. For Naruemon Hill, an example, spite played no small role.

On the 18-year-old Miss Hill's

bodies and bags searched and were instead shopping in the suburbs.

Joining the rush to the center this year are thousands of shoppers from the Irish Republic who are seeking to take advantage of lower prices on a wide range of goods, particularly electrical equipment and spirits.

Many of the southerners have remarked to the local press on being pleasantly surprised at the low level of security measures in the province.

A police spokesman said security in Belfast and elsewhere in Northern Ireland was being eased gradually as the situation improved. The number of people killed in guerrilla attacks so far this year is 62, compared to 101 in 1981, 97 in 1982 and 77 last year.

"We are on the horns of a dilemma,"

Eased Security Boosts Belfast Trade

Reuters

BELFAST — Shopkeepers in Belfast's city center are holding their breath as they enjoy what could be their biggest pre-Christmas boom for more than 10 years.

For the first time since 1972, the so-called ring of steel security barriers around the city's central shopping district has been partially lifted to allow pedestrians in without being searched.

The fence was put up after Bloody Friday, June 21, 1972, when nine persons died as 22 separate bombs planted by the IRA went off within a few hours in the city center and elsewhere.

The decision to ease the security screen followed pressure from traders who felt that local residents were being put off by having their

ma. If you accentuate this positive side, you hear reasonable people, but if you try to crow over it, you risk stimulating abnormal folk," the spokesman said.

"We don't want to give anyone an excuse, so we are moving gradually and quietly," he added.

Instead of blanket searches of all entering the security zone, police are now operating on a more selective basis, watching people for unusual behavior or for carrying suspicious-looking objects, and moving in for random checks.

There has been speculation that the police are more confident now because their intelligence has improved, particularly following a series of major guerrilla trials based on the testimony of informers.

There are indications that Republican guerrillas, finding their operations increasingly restricted in Belfast, are switching their attention to towns and country areas near the border with Ireland.

The border towns of Newry and Strabane have been shaken by a series of bomb blasts over the past few months, and there have been a number of clashes between guerrillas and troops, some working undercover.

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French Bank Wasted Money On Security

Agence France-Press

NICE — Two bank officials, worried about a holdup, used different hiding places each day to protect at least part of the bank's cash, and one day, they used a wastepaper basket to hide 100,000 francs (\$11,000), which was then turned in an incinerator, according to testimony here.

Recently, the bank's books revealed a loss of 100,000 francs, and the deputy manager remembered that this was the amount he had decided to have hidden in a wastepaper basket. Nobody had remembered to recover it.

The head office of the bank, which has not been named, demoted the deputy manager and issued a sanction against the cashier. Both then went to a local labor relations court to appeal the sanctions, explaining how they had lost the money. The court has not yet ruled in the case.

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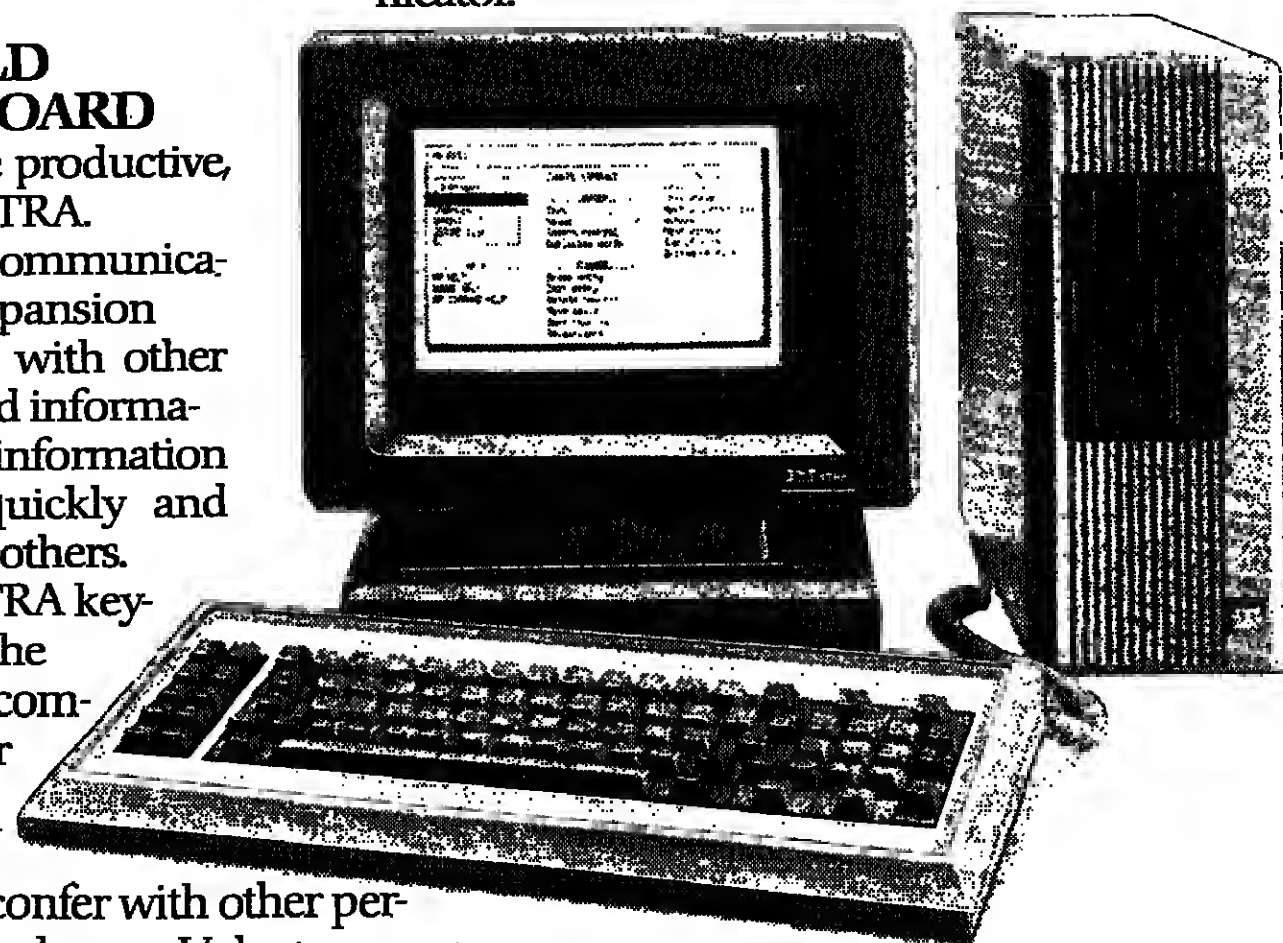
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Herald Tribune

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Keep Those Economists

The suggestion that President Reagan may ask Congress to close down the Council of Economic Advisers, as part of his program of expenditure cuts, ranks as the supreme irony of the economic year. The council was foremost in urging strong action to reduce the budget deficit at a time when the president and his secretary of the Treasury were still arguing either that the deficit did not matter or that, if it did, it would go away of itself as the economy grew.

Economists are not always right, and they can be a nuisance. Keynes said they should regard themselves as dentists — available for consultation on request, but aware that economics isn't everything in political life.

It is arguable that Martin Feldstein, when he was chairman of the CEA, sometimes overstepped the mark in public advice to the administration he served. We would argue instead that he showed courage in combating an economic illiteracy that put sustained prosperity in America and the world at stake — very much as David Stockman of the Office of Management and Budget did. Nobody seems to want to close down the OMB.

Before throwing away the baby with the bathwater, Washington should reflect on the role the council has played, with distinction, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike. The changes that would have to be made if the CEA were given the coup de grace should also be considered. And notice might be taken of the esteem in which the council is held outside America.

The CEA is an institution particularly appropriate to a country that prides itself on checks and balances in government. Unlike Britain, France or Sweden, to name but a

few, America has not built up its Treasury Department as a determining, centralizing voice in economic decision-making. The Treasury is heavily engaged in tax gathering and bond selling, and this is not likely to change fast. Somebody has to help balance, for example, the Treasury's desire to sell debt cheap with the Fed's desire not to monetize the deficit. And somebody has to help the president put the sectional wishes of specialized departments such as Commerce, Agriculture and Labor into perspective.

Centrally placed in the executive, the CEA occupies an independent position; it serves no sectional interest. That makes it the obvious body to advise on the overall economic situation into which specific programs have to be fitted. If the White House is to make good economic policy, it has to have sound, unbiased economic analysis and forecasts that reflect probability rather than aspiration. This is what the small staff of the council has provided under a succession of chairmen. The council has thrived on smallness and freedom from procedural niceties. Its members bring their expertise to Washington briefly. By the time they go home, experience has broadened their expertise.

No machinery of government is sacrosanct, but rather than demolish the CEA and try to rebuild its functions elsewhere, it would be better to restore what used to be the "quadrant" to its former efficiency: the peer relationship between the Treasury, the OMB, the CEA and the Federal Reserve. The American economy has substantive problems. This is hardly the time to break up a system that has served the economy well.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Cut That Hurts Others

Thanks to a heedless decision by the Reagan administration, millions of needy people in the developing world will be denied family planning aid. This will occur because the U.S. Agency for International Development, under strong pressure from the White House, has cut off funds to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the largest voluntary family planning organization in the world.

The decision to deny the \$17 million earmarked in this year's budget has no basis in any change in the law governing population aid. For 11 years that law has forbidden the use of U.S. aid for abortions. The IPPF insists that it is scrupulously complied. It performs no abortions and does not advocate abortion as a method of birth control. In distributing aid to independent family planning associations, it is careful to warn that the U.S. allocation must not be used for abortions. Less than 1 percent of all the money flowing through the IPPF is used for abortion-related services.

Moreover, the Reagan administration does not claim that the IPPF has violated the anti-abortion statutes. It simply decided last summer to reinterpret the law to please a group of extremists who wanted to change the pattern of family planning aid to developing countries. The new interpretation was specifically rejected by the House of Representatives in January.

guage incorporated into the appropriation bill passed by both houses this fall. It holds that no money can be given to the IPPF if any of that money flows to foreign family planning agencies that, using other sources of money, provide abortion-related services.

Essentially this means that the United States, which is only one of 27 donor nations, is trying to dictate family planning policies for all 119 member nations. Like the United States, many donor and recipient countries have legalized abortion. Adhering to a policy that would effectively prevent these sovereign countries from establishing rules for their own national organizations puts the IPPF — and the United States — in an untenable position.

Losing the American quarter-plus of its financing will mean that the IPPF — the single or major source of family planning aid to many countries — will have to cancel or sharply trim family planning and other public health programs in some of the poorest countries of Africa, Asia and Central and South America. Many desperately poor women will resort to self-inflicted or illegal abortions, which are still major birth control methods in the less-developed world. This avoidable suffering will be attributable in large part to this decision, which contravenes congressional intent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Marxists and the People

A suggestion in Beijing that some of Marx's ideas are not relevant a century later has caught attention around the world. In the West there is open satisfaction that China is moving forward on a reform that borrows heavily from the free enterprise model. In the Communist East there is, under the surface, shock that the People's Republic is trimming its ties to its ideological source, and apprehension about what it may mean for Soviet bloc regimes.

The editorial in the People's Daily on Dec. 7, "Theory and Practice," was in the familiar indiscreet style that has marked Deng Xiaoping's effort to loosen deadly central controls on the economy and provide space for individual and local initiative. The catchy element in the editorial was the explicit observation that Marx, Engels and Lenin were creatures of their times, and that times have changed. "The economy is a large ocean where many problems are not explained," the editorial said. "It is necessary to read books . . . but it is possible to read too many books . . . To study and solve economic problems, it is necessary to immerse oneself in the economy and reforms."

Warnings of the "spiritual pollution" resulting from capitalism continue to come from

Beijing. The status and outlook of many Chinese are assaulted by the new creed. It is to answer them that the reformers suggest that the gods in the communist pantheon were, after all, mortal creatures. The battle goes on, and its outcome is still in doubt.

The turmoil, however, is closely noted in other Marxist countries. Westerners may find these ideological arguments so much paper war. Those who live in Communist regimes know better: They know that the claim of Communist parties to rule is that they are the single valid interpreters of the Marxist scripture. If the scripture is openly acknowledged to be wrong or irrelevant, then how can a party continue to claim exclusive authority?

China is moving openly toward an answer that some East Europeans have approached discreetly: Improve the lives of the people, at least in the economic sphere. There is still no room for political choice in China, it should be noted. But the Soviets have yet in grant that a Communist party, to rule, must at least serve the people's economic interests. China's progress now, or lack of it, will be a whole new study in the theory and practice of Marxism.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Terrorism: International Lynch Law Isn't the Answer

By George Ball

The writer was U.S. undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

NEW YORK — In three recent speeches, Secretary of State George Shultz has permitted his obsession with terrorism to distort his normally judicious view of the world.

Not only should the United States retaliate with force against terrorist violence, Mr. Shultz insists; it should not hold back from launching pre-emptive strikes to thwart threatened terrorist attacks merely because such strikes might entail some innocent civilian casualties.

For guidance, he recommends looking to Israel as "a model of how a nation should approach the dilemma of trying to balance law and justice with self-preservation."

That last comment is singularly revealing because Israel exemplifies not balance but excess. Since it is a small, insecure country surrounded by enemies, self-preservation is its dominant imperative. So it is hardly surprising that one reads almost weekly of a bombing attack on some Arab village aimed at destroying a "PLO headquarters" or a "terrorist base."

No doubt such attacks have had some deterrent effect, but they have also, as statistics show, killed hundreds of men, women and children guilty of no offense other than living in a target area. In 1981, for example, when Israel bombed a Beirut apartment house thought to contain a PLO headquarters, it is reported to have killed as many as 300 civilians only to discover that the PLO leaders had already left.

Because the United States, by contrast, is a huge nation living in secure borders and obligated by its leadership role to uphold international standards, its problems are sharply different in nature and dimension. If we need a model, we might more appropriately turn to Britain, which, while suffering terrorist afflictions, has kept faith with humane principles and practices that are our common heritage.

Had the British followed the Israeli pattern, they might have answered the Irish Republican Army's bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton by blowing up a part of the Roman Catholic section of Belfast. Or, in the pattern of Israel's performance in Lebanon, they might have attacked Dublin because some IRA members were thought to be hiding there.

If we are to cope effectively with terror, we must understand its complexities. Apart from the anarchist madness practiced by the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Brigades, which only marginally touched America, two types of terrorism should principally concern us.

The first, directed toward achieving a political aim, is sometimes effective. Four decades ago, Irgun and the Stern Gang successfully used terror to help persuade Britain to relinquish its Palestine mandate, thus hastening the creation of Israel. But the PLO has accomplished nothing by terrorism. In spite of all its violence, the 900,000 Palestinians dispersed throughout the Arab world have regained not one acre of the land from which they were displaced. Instead, even though the PLO continues its activities despite Israeli counterattacks, its outrages and doctrinal rigidity have critically damaged the Palestinian cause and strengthened opponents of negotiation.

Not that PLO violence poses any direct threat to America. It is sharply focused on Israel. America's recent casualties have almost all resulted from a second, different kind of

terror fueled by religious fanaticism — a fervor that drives Shiite zealots to strike out blindly against modern Western values symbolized by America. In their lunatic fervor, they have so far killed more than 350 Americans.

Yet since Western logic is missing from their calculus, reprisals have little value. In fact, killing fanatics may only inflame their brethren to seek similar martyrdom. Such passion is hard for Westerners to understand.

Still, proper diagnosis is essential. American casualties have not resulted, as Mr. Shultz suggests, because "the technology of security has been outstripped by the technology of murder." Car bombs and suicidal use of explosive-laden trucks shows little advance over the exploding horse-drawn carriage used in an anarchist attack in Wall Street 60 years ago.

We also confuse the issue when we think of today's political and religious terrorism as peculiar to our age. In the 19th century, anarchists moved down princes and potentates all over Europe with bombs and gunfire. Not only the 12th century Assassins but other fanatics have practiced murder in the name of religion.

What distinguishes our predicament is the complicity of renegade governments such as those of Libya and Iran. That radically affects our approach to the problem, for, although the United States cannot use military force against an offending government without committing an act of war, it should be able, through collective action with like-minded nations, to use economic and political pressures unavailable in dealing with free-wheeling terrorists.

What the situation urgently demands is that Mr. Shultz and his colleagues concentrate on organizing concerted measures with allies. Act-

ing collectively, we would threaten — and if necessary apply aid and comfort to terrorist countries giving aid and comfort to terrorism. All members of such a concert of nations might agree to break diplomatic relations with — and thus impose political isolation on — any government that violated the embassies or interfered with diplomatic personnel of any participating nation, or condoned such violations.

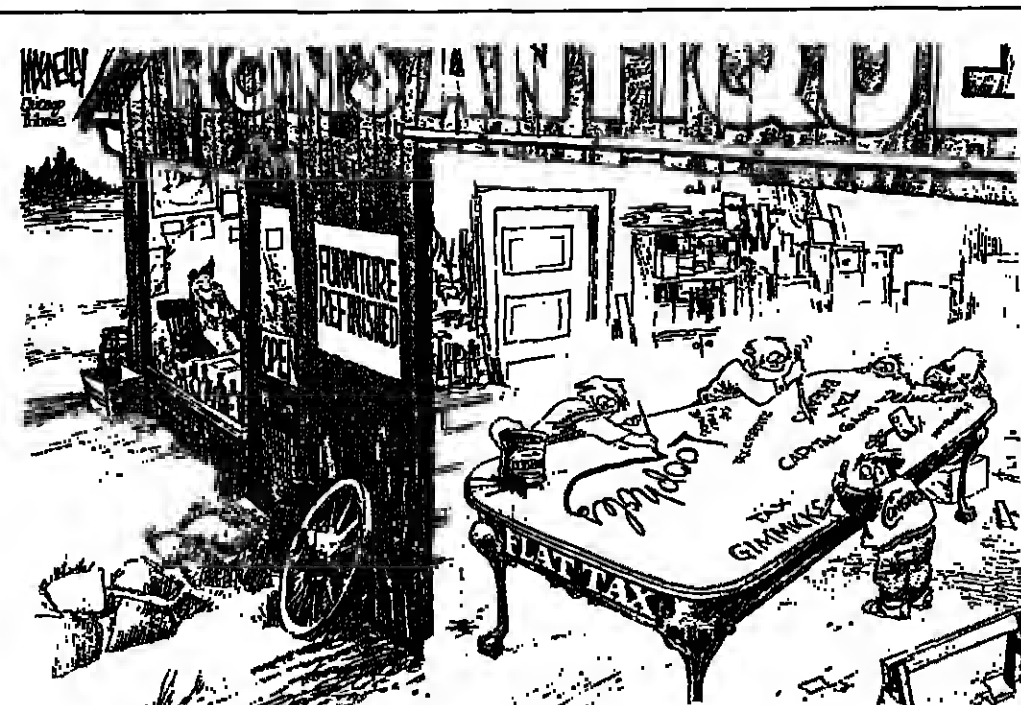
Obviously such measures would entail political and economic costs that some allies would almost certainly resist; any experienced diplomat knows that it is far easier to sell for collective action than to achieve it. Still, persuasion is the essence of leadership, and the case for action is compelling. State-sponsored terrorism menaces the whole international order. To maintain even minimum world stability we must ostracize any nation condoning it.

Meanwhile, let us take care that we are not led, in panic and anger, to embrace open-ended international lynch law and thus reduce America's conduct to the squalid level of the terrorists. The prime objective should be to be correct, or at least mitigate, the fundamental grievances that nourish terrorism; rather than engage in pre-emptive and retaliatory killing of those affected by such grievances.

So let us be guided by our own time-tested traditions and not, as Mr. Shultz suggests, adopt as national policy the Talmudic injunction, "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first." For we would be tragically wrong to abandon those cherished principles of law and humanity that have given America its special standing among nations.

Otherwise, we may find our position confused with that of the warrior bishop during the Albigensian crusade, who, when asked by a soldier how they could tell the Catholics from the heretics, replied that they should kill them all, since "God will know his own."

The New York Times



It's just about ready . . . The boys are polishing it up out back . . .

A Bipartisan Rescue of the Loopholes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Christmas came early to Washington for the lobbyists who oppose the Treasury Department's tax reform plan. The slush fund to drown this reform must be wider and deeper than the Potomac. By all accounts, the effort seems to be succeeding.

There are two remarkable things about the Treasury plan: first, how it managed to come out of a Republican administration financed and re-elected with the help of the loophole institutions that favor the tax system as it is; second, why the Treasury's proposals got so little support from the Democrats, who were howling all through the election campaign, with good reason, about the "unfairness" and even the "corruption" of the present tax code but who complain about the change for reform when they get it.

You have to go back a while to try to figure out who is being fair and honest about tax reform. In his 1984 State of the Union address, President Reagan called on Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to draft a new tax code under which "all taxpayers, big and small, are treated more fairly."

Let us go forward," the president said, with a "historic reform for fairness, simplicity and incentives for growth."

The Democrats' election platform had the same idea: "The present system is unfair, complex, and encourages people to use a wide range of loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes."

Enter Mr. Regan, a thoughtful

guy beyond personal ambition who knows where home is and does not need Washington. He takes the president's assignment seriously and comes up with a reform plan.

You might have expected, given the alarming budget and trade deficits, that this invitation to think about tax reform would get at least a fair hearing and an enthusiastic reaction from the president and the Democratic leaders. Instead it got a medium "hello, wait-and-see" reaction from the president, and a negative reaction from the liberal Democrats and the liberal press.

Only The New Republic came forward, in its old liberal tradition, and congratulated this most conservative administration: "The Reagan administration's Treasury Department, of all institutions, produced a tax reform proposal that would transform the nation's chaotic, complicated revenue-raising system into something fair, simple, progressive, efficient and encouraging to economic growth."

Everybody else had a complaint, and many had good points to make for special interests. The governors didn't like it because the Reagan plan would eliminate the present deduction for state and local taxes. The AFL-CIO's leaders didn't like it because it would tax unemployment. The stockholders didn't like it because it would tax capital gains at the same rate as

ordinary income. The strongest opposition came from corporate interest groups — and no wonder.

According to Citizens for Tax Justice, 128 of the 250 most profitable American corporations paid no taxes at all, or received rebates, in at least one of the first three Reagan years, despite total profits of \$56.7 billion. Under the present system, General Electric reported \$5.5 billion in pretax profits, but claimed refunds of \$283 million. The New Republic estimates.

It is odd, what seems to be going on here. Nobody sounds sure that his arguments of the past were right. The president appeals for arms control with the Russians, which used to be the Democratic Party's pitch. Barry Goldwater wants to give up the MX missile, which he once hoped would be the backbone of America's defense.

Secretary of State George Shultz is proclaiming the importance of military power and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is warning of its dangers without the cautious principles of diplomatic negotiations.

Maybe we are getting somewhere. The leaders of both parties are starting to question the outrageous arguments of the presidential campaign — except for the tax question. All Secretary Regan is saying is that the system should be examined in light of the national interest, but his reforms are being nibbled to death not only by the fat cats but also by the Democrats.

The New York Times

Middle East: Peace Talk Blocks the Peace Process

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Nobody ever said it would be easy to make peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. But in recent weeks the prospects have receded even further, in the guise of steps by Jordan and Egypt that their leaders represent as efforts to advance the peace process.

In Amman, King Hussein hosted a meeting of the Palestine National Council — roughly the parliament-in-exile of the part of the Palestine Liberation Organization still controlled by Yasser Arafat after his savage last year by Syria. King Hussein took the bold step of appealing to the PLO to join the peace process, on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242. This is the document under whose aegis all peace diplomacy has been conducted for 17 years, but that is still rejected by the PLO as inadequate for Palestinian interests.

Yet the king promptly offset his boldness by making three other proposals: An international peace conference, including the Soviet Union, should be convened under UN auspices. The PLO should participate fully in it and all other diplomacy. The right of Palestinians to self-determination should be recognized. A proposal endorses the Camp David accord so painstakingly cobbled together six years ago.

The United States opposes an international conference as letting Moscow get its camel's nose under the tent of Middle East diplomacy. More insistently, Israel opposes any direct negotiations with the PLO, which rejects Israel's right to exist. And Jerusalem further opposes the innocuous-sounding but politically explosive concept of Palestinian self-determination — a code phrase universally understood to mean an independent Palestinian state carved out of the West Bank and Gaza. Whether right or not, Israel sees this as the ultimate threat to its security, and hence a total impediment to peace.

In Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak supported King Hussein's initiative after a meeting with him. This was not, the Egyptians averred, a rejection of Camp David but an "interpretation" of it. Yet, by whatever name, the alliance of Jordan and Egypt around ideas long obnoxious to Israel has sent regional diplomacy off in directions sure to prove sterile.

Indeed, Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir promptly declared Arab support for the PLO and peace with Israel to be incompatible.

Both Arab leaders have important motives that go beyond their declared concern to make peace possible. King Hussein recognizes the need to create some counterweight to Syria, still riding high in the Arab world after the

Lebanon war and bungled U.S. diplomacy. By reaching out to Mr. Arafat's wing of the PLO, the king has gained some credit on the West bank, which he wants to see affiliated with Jordan. By proposing an international conference at variance with Camp David, he has adopted one Syrian theme, thus somewhat muting his challenge to Damascus.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mubarak is anxious to do Egypt readmitted to the Arab fold. Earlier this fall Jordan helped by restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt, severed when Anwar Sadat journeyed to Jerusalem in 1977. By embracing a concept of peacemaking that is heavily weighted

As America abstains, regional states play unhelpful games.

toward Palestinian interests (and that also bypasses Camp David), Mr. Mubarak strengthens his claim to be re-accepted by other Arab states. And both King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak hope that Iraq will join their fledgling axis against Syria, now that Baghdad and Washington have made up.

There are two countervailing developments. Syria's ability to veto any Arab attempt to make peace with Israel may, over time, be eroded by the gradual coalescence of moderate Arab states. And the terms in which recent regional diplomacy is being expressed make the practicalities of peacemaking much harder. By rejecting King Hussein's call to endorse Resolution 242, the Arafat wing of the PLO has again chosen the least common denominator of unrealistic and recalcitrance regarding Israel's legitimate interests.

Arab positions that are supposedly designed to show flexibility and imagination in fact ensure that Israel will not be moved. Anyway, Israel is poorly placed to take initiatives. Strapped by hyper-inflation, still pinned down in Lebanon and governed by a curious arrangement that provides for an automatic change in power and political purpose in 1986, Israel is in no temper for ambitious adventures in diplomacy. The Arab-Israeli dialogue of dead ends continues.

This impasse illustrates the risks in U.S. abstention from deep involvement in Arab-Israeli peacemaking, during which regional states are tempted to play unhelpful games. U.S. abstention has gone on for some time. Even the Reagan plan of 1982 has received no more than lip service in Washington. Thus, as the administration's top man for the Middle East, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, pursues a quiet diplomatic trip to the region, he does not go to a conference on U.S. peacemaking ideas — ideas not yet defined in Washington.

Mr. Murphy must first try to rein in a regional diplomatic process that points to a dead end. Otherwise, even a vigorous new U.S. commitment to Middle East peacemaking could be too little, too late — and herald another period of the inaction that always bodes ill for the Middle East.

The writer is vice chairman of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He visited Chile last month and contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The writer is director of European studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'It Was Us or Them'

In response to the opinion column "Building the Bomb: What They Didn't Know Did Hurt" (Dec. 10):

Peter Wyden presents only one side of the atom-bomb argument. May an ex-first lieutenant of the U.S. infantry, who was commissioned to help seize the enemy's country 39 years ago, now have his say?

Upon landing in Japan after the atomic bombs were dropped, we found each house in other areas to be an arsenal, and the occupants' will to survive was equal to ours. It was us or them. In our view then, and now,

hundreds of thousands of lives more were saved than were taken by the two bombs. Frightful as the war's death toll had been in Europe, the number of deaths in Japan would not have been much less.

ROBERT D. PARSONS
San Pedro de Alcántara, Spain.

After reading how nuclear madness overshadowed reason at the Los Alamos laboratory, during the developing stage of the first atomic bomb, I am left with the question: Why hasn't history treated those persons responsible as criminals of war?

MANUEL GOMEZ RUBIO
Baden, Switzerland.

FROM OUR DEC. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Leopold II of Belgium Dies

PARIS — With Leopold II of Belgium disappears one of the most remarkable figures in Europe. King Leopold II, who died on Dec. 17, was the most "modern" of monarchs. He came of a Royal line, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which has for generations past shown a comprehension of the art of government such as few other families can equal. The heritage of the Belgian Throne was no light one. With the densest population in Europe, Belgium had to be an industrial State in order to live. Its ruler had not only to be a politician, but a man of business. That King Leopold was both is proved by the dexterity with which he maintained the influence of Belgium. The Belgian capital plays a role throughout the world. The King set the example, and led the way by founding the Congo Free State. He has left to his country a magnificent African empire.

1934: Labor Leaders Accuse Russia

WASHINGTON — America's recognition of Soviet Russia was held responsible by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for what he described as an increase of Communist activities. "Communist activities in this country are increasing," he said, "and unless they are checked will inevitably be a definite menace to the American form of government." Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A.F. of L., backed up Green's view and demanded that recognition of Russia be withdrawn unless the purported connecting links between Russian and American Communists be broken. He agreed with Green that Communist activities had increased since recognition, and he demanded that the Soviets be called upon by the government to suppress Communist international activities as far as the United States was concerned.

Chile: If Yes to Democracy, Then No to Pinochet

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration faces a great opportunity to repair its reputation in Latin America. It could identify itself with the movement toward democracy that is sweeping the hemisphere by making clear that it supports the Chilean people in their desire to rid themselves of the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet.

Regrettably, Washington seems intent on retreating on propping up the Pinochet regime. The Reagan administration has made a few comments supporting "a transition to democracy" and criticizing such measures as censorship, but these remarks have been all too mildly stated.

Moreover, they are regularly coupled with denunciations of terrorist violence by "the nondemocratic left" in Chile, as if anti-democratic violence had reached the level in which it should be equated with the terrorism practiced by the government.

That is nonsense. In fact there is no guerrilla movement in Chile. There is no history of guerrilla movements, and the opposition to General Pinochet is overwhelmingly peaceful. A handful of extremists calling themselves the Manuel Rodriguez Front have set off some explosions, but this hardly justifies the total suppression of liberty by the Pinochet regime.

The Reagan administration further signals its support for General Pino-

Chile: If Yes to Democracy, Then No to Pinochet

By Aryeh Neier

chiet by backing hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to Chile by the Inter-American Development Bank. This support clearly violates U.S. law prohibiting the United States from voting for loans to countries that engage in a "consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights."

The law specifies that gross violations include "torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges, or other flagrant denials of life, liberty and the security of the person." If Congress were drafting a law intended to apply specifically to Chile today, it would be difficult to find language that would more explicitly ban support for the loans that the administration is backing.

The Reagan administration has let it be known that it is concerned that Chile will become "another Nicaragua." To anyone even slightly familiar with the two countries, the analogy is mind-boggling. Nicaragua had no democratic tradition before the Sandinist revolution. It is predominantly a country of poor peasants, many of whom were illiterate — and may still be, despite the vaunted Sandinist literacy program. Nicaraguans rid themselves of the Somoza dynasty by protracted armed struggle. The process ensured, among other things,

that the leaders of that struggle would take power after the revolution.

In contrast, Chile had a long democratic tradition — until it was violently interrupted by General Pinochet's coup in 1973. It is predominantly a middle-class country and its citizens hold middle-class values. There is no prospect that the Pinochet government will be overthrown by armed struggle, both because there is no guerrilla movement and because the Chilean armed forces are far too formidable to encounter much difficulty if such a movement were to develop.

The reason why the Reagan administration worries about "another Nicaragua" is that it fears that Communists would do well in democratic elections — perhaps well enough so that, in coalition with other parties, they could take part in a post-Pinochet government. Is this at all likely?

It is hard to say. Political expression in Chile has been so dampened during the past 11 years that any predictions about electoral strength can only be highly speculative.

The Reagan administration missed the opportunity to identify itself with the movement toward democracy in both Argentina and Uruguay. Now, lacking assurances about the outcome of elections in Chile, Washington is missing the opportunity to ally

itself firmly with the movement toward democracy in that country.

Latin America is going democratic. But unless the Reagan administration seizes the chance to identify itself with the movement by the Chilean people to oust General Pinochet, few in Latin America will give it credit for encouraging democracy. Nor will it deserve credit.

The writer is vice chairman of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He visited Chile last month and contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The writer is director of European studies at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 2-28518. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir.: 12, Rue de Valenciennes, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 534.20.21.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre 673201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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ARTS / LEISURE

New York Interiors
For Rich Europeans

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — The first commission that the architect-designer Peter Marino received was Andy Warhol's in the 1960s when I was a crazy kid.

His latest commission is the New York apartment that the Rome-based fashion designer Valentino has bought. Other projects have included offices for Fiat and a Park Avenue duplex apartment for Fi-

HEBE DORSEY

at's chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, the showrooms of Jacqueline de Ribes and a company flat for Yves Saint Laurent at the Pierre Hotel. He has started working on the New York branch of the Milan restaurant Da Bice — "my first," he said. He has so much business with Europeans that he recently opened offices in Paris, on Avenue Foch.

A Cornell University graduate with a bachelor's degree in architecture, Marino, 35, has clearly become the favorite decorator of a new breed of immigrants — all rich to very rich — who have made New York their second home. Although he looks and sounds Italian, with dark, stocky good looks and a friendly, ebullient manner, Marino is "totally New York." I was born on 55th Street and I live on 51st Street.

He believes he has a rapport with Europeans "because New York is the axis point between Europe and the rest of America. This is where Europeans come first to understand America."

Speaking French and Italian does not hurt. "I'll never forget when I first met Yves" Saint Laurent, who does not speak a word of English, "and I spoke French. He got this big look of relief on his face."

Referred to as "a designer's designer" by Casa Vogue in 1979, Marino, who established his own firm in 1977, now employs 27 persons full time. He has offices in the Architect and Design building on 55th Street and a warehouse on the West Side where clients can pick

out odds and ends such as old desks, lamps and end tables. Marino has also designed a number of shops, including showroom and offices in New York for the ready-to-wear manufacturer Harve-Benard Ltd., which won him the Gold Medal design award from Interior Design magazine. He is working on the new Barney's for Women shop, in downtown Manhattan; he also designed the European designer boutiques in Barney's original shops.

All of this did not happen overnight. Marino's biggest break, he said, was meeting Warhol, who "has this thing about finding young people who worked for virtually nothing — and then launching them."

The commission Warhol gave him was a grand old seven-floor home on the Upper East Side. "It had been untouched since the turn of the century," Marino said. "Andy has an enormous collection. He has been trading art, and collecting art and furniture all his life. This first commission got me very interested in American furniture and architecture."

"This house was a great exercise in style — all the rooms were different. All the upper floors were American. One room was French 30s Deco, with Dufour furniture. Another was all grand French Empire."

Warhol never allowed his house to be photographed and only a few people have been inside, Marino said.

Fred Hughes, Warhol's business manager, then commissioned the young architect to do his apartment. "He knew everybody and introduced me to all his friends. A lot of Europeans stayed with him, including Paloma Picasso, Isabella Rossellini, the Agnellis' daughter, Margherita," For Margherita Agnelli, Marino decorated a country house in New Jersey, then a New York apartment.

"That's also where I met Pierre Bergé [Saint Laurent's partner], Elizabeth Taylor and Dick Cavett. Everybody was there, and that really launched my career. That's when I stopped working from home."



Peter Marino, "a designer's designer."

In New York, where every other person who dabbles with fabrics calls himself a decorator, Marino stands out because of his solid academic background and his sense of volume. He also understands the Europeans' needs and does not try to give them replicas of Old World houses and chateaus. Using American furniture, he tries to render a New York atmosphere. "I hate the fake European," he said. "It always fails in New York because it's stupid to come here and copy Matisse. There is a certain crudeness to New York, a slight vulgarity that prevents you from being too refined — because you end up looking very precious."

The main difference between New Yorkers and Europeans clients is that "Europeans have an extraordinary sense of color," he said. "They are also more secure because they have a culture, a knowledge and an experience of beautiful things that Americans don't have."

With the Agnellis, Marino dealt with a heady combination of culture and money. "We started with two points of view," he said. "First, we studied the architecture, which is Rosario Candela's, who built all the best apartment buildings on the East Side. Then the Agnellis gave

me the art that was going into the flat. Architecture and art, that was a great way to start."

There is a Picasso room, a Matisse room, and "a very Italian dining room, with three enormous Belpolli plates, whose colors [gold, black and green] tie in with the wallpaper, an oldie from the 1930s discovered in Milan. The Matisse colors, black, red and white, dictated the living room decor, which includes black parquet covered with rough kilim rugs, plush red velvet settees and black-and-white striped walls. Margherita Agnelli, herself a fabric designer, had the idea of copying a humble white-and-red cotton gingham in taffeta for the curtains.

Marino finds Europeans more relaxed than Americans, "maybe because it's not their primary residence, so they're not as tense. It's like they can be more free and ready to take greater chances."

But both American and European agree on one point, "New York is a very old city and they all want a cozy setting. They need it. This is why the very modern look is out in New York right now," he said. "It's too tough and this is a tough city."

Singers Shine in 'Iolanta,' 'Tosca' in Paris

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ignoring almost completely current emphasis on staging and scenery, the most recent major events on the Parisian operatic calendar subscribed enthusiastically, and often gloriously, to the voice-first theory — applying it to two widely differing works that date from within a decade of one another.

In addition, one of them was a total novelty almost anywhere outside Russia — Tchaikovsky's final opera, "Iolanta," passionately advocated by Mstislav Rostropovich, who conducted a pair of concert performances at the Salle Pleyel with a formidable cast headed by Galina Vishnevskaya in the title part and Nicolai Gedda in the principal tenor role.

"Iolanta," a one-act work almost two hours long, was commissioned to accompany "The Nutcracker," and the two had their world premieres in 1892 on the same program at St. Petersburg's Mariinsky Theater.

Why "Nutcracker" should have become the dance world's favorite holiday ballet while "Iolanta" fell almost entirely out of sight is not explicable on purely musical grounds. Tchaikovsky responded to his richest mature vein — not as specifically Russian as, say, "Eugene Onegin," not as relentlessly cote as much of "Nutcracker" and with one of the pessimism of the almost contemporary Symphony No. 6. Some of the music is a bit farcical, but there are many surprising and effective touches, starting with a kind of wind serenade that serves as a prelude.

The story tells of a blind princess whose royal father has protected her from the awareness that she has any disability. She does not know what "sight," "light" or the names of colors mean. A Moorish doctor engaged to cure her tells the king that the two necessary conditions are that she realize her condition and that she wish to be cured.

Through love for the men who unwittingly make her aware of the beauties of sight, this is achieved; an almost Freudian cautionary tale.

The Mariinsky must have been richly endowed with fine voices in 1892, for six of the ten roles are substantial and vocally demanding, indeed, and they were cast to the hilt in Paris (not least, perhaps, because these concerts will eventually appear as a recording on the adventurous Erato label).

Vishnevskaya's soprano has lost its girlish bloom and she may have said farewell to the operatic stage, but she remains an artist who does not require a stage or costume to make music into drama. She poured herself so intensely into the role of the blind princess as to suspend disbelief; it was hard to remember that this is perhaps the only soprano who can convincingly include Mussorgsky's "Songs and Dances of Death" in her repertoire.

But it was Gedda who took purely vocal honors as Vaudeville, a role that ranges from tender to heroic and spends a perilous amount of time above the staff for any tenor, let alone one pushing 60. In the long tenor-soprano duet he produced some of the most exciting singing of his long and illustrious career.

Victoria Cortez sang strongly as Iolanta's nurse, Marta, a plummy contralto part. The baritone Walter Gromosov as the Duke of Burgundy and Tom Krause as the Moorish physician excelled in their extensive roles, and the Bulgarian bass Dimitar Petkov supplied an authentically black Russian sound as Roi René. Rostropovich conducted with an affection and commitment that transmitted itself to the cast, the Orchestre de Paris and the small chorus of the Groupe Vocal de France.

Puccini's "Tosca" is a singer's opera from another world, although it appeared on the scene only eight years later than Tchaikovsky's final work. It is a singer's opera in the sense that if singers of

requisite voltage are not on hand there is not much point in doing it at all, and if the singers are on hand the temptation is to not worry much about the staging.

The Paris Opera currently has on hand Hildegard Behrens, Luciano Pavarotti and Gabriel Bacquier as Tosca, Cavaradossi and Scarpia, and they produced enough vocal splendor to compensate for the more bizarre aspects of this two-year-old production.

There were times when the production had the air of one in which the star singers come to town just in time to talk the job over among themselves and get on stage. In addition there were some accidents at the first performance that contributed to an electric feeling. A backstage mix-up over starting times was said to have been the reason Pavarotti did not make his first entrance; the curtain came down and the performance was started again. In the second act, the tenor, as well known for his ample

physique as for his glorious voice, hurled himself to make-believe agony on a stool, which promptly collapsed. But he and Behrens did not miss a beat, so hilarity in the audience was cut short.

All three singers were in their best current form, but Behrens displaying her gleaming soprano to stunning effect and acting with gripping intensity. Pavarotti producing a generous Italianate tone and caressing the phrasing even if the top notes were not what they used to be, and Bacquier turning in a brutally powerful portrayal of the evil police chief, one that did not need his occasional exaggerated histrionics. But these are three singers of differing vocal traditions and things did not blend. Despite efficient, well-paced conducting by James Conlon, this was a "Tosca" that added up to less than the sum of its parts.

Remaining performances of "Tosca" are Dec. 18 and 21.

"The Second City" Turns 25

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Also Arkin. Alan Arkin, Joan Rivers, Linda Lavin, Valerie Harper, David Steinberg, Robert Klein, Shelley Berman, John Belushi, Dan Aykroyd, Bill Murray, Gilda Radner. These and other household names are the pride and progeny of The Second City, which just celebrated its 25th anniversary as a U.S. comedy landmark and the place where

improvisation became an institution.

Its founders were a bunch of college grads looking for a coffee shop. They settled for a Chinese laundry and wound up taking the starch out of America's collar. Their makeshift cabaret — its name comes from a derisive New Yorker magazine profile of Chicago — became a school of comedy that has kept the country laughing for more than a generation.

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Pop Albums: Golden Oldies Are the Best of 1984

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

TAKE it either as a comment on one reviewer's state of mind or the state of popular music: 1984's top albums are reissues or new versions of work by past masters.

Clifford Brown — "The Complete Blue Note and Pacific Jazz Recordings" (Mosaic). A beautifully packaged limited edition (7,500 copies) five-record box, with illustrated booklet, of Brown's highlights from the early 1950s,

preceding his quartet with Max Roach. This crucial link in the trumpet chain between Dizzy Gillespie and Wynton Marsalis appears here with Art Blakey, Lou Donaldson, Kenny Clarke, Horace Silver and other major bebop figures, featuring some previously unissued tracks plus a few collector's items. Nobody could transform bawiness into melody quite like Clifford Brown, who died in a car crash at the age of 26 in 1956.

Billie Holiday, "Lady in Satin" (CBS). A reissue of 11 standards including "For All We Know" and "You've Changed," recorded in 1958, one year before her death, with strings, a vocal choir, harp, muted brass, soft reeds and grainy trombone solos by J.J. Johnson and Urbie Green. It has been said that she lost her voice toward the end, though here it sounds more like it was trying out to lose her. To cry.

Bob Marley — "Legend — The Best of Bob Marley and the Wailers" (Island). Marley's combination of innocence, danceability and defiance as recorded between 1972 and 1981. Lush, disarming, fervent, gritty; Marley sings of brothers, lovers, profits, prophets, confrontation, uprising and love. "I Shot the Sheriff" (with Peter Tosh), "Exodus" and "No Woman No Cry" are among 14 of the best reggae tracks to be assembled on one album this or any year.

The Monks — "That's the Way I Feel Now" (A&M). A two-record tribute to the "High Priest of Pop" from all corners of the popular music world. Donald Fagen, Peter Frampton, Steve Lacy, Johnny Griffin, Dr. John, Carla Bley, Joe Jackson, Bob Dorough, Shockabilly, Todd Rundgren and too many more to mention prove that Monk did not only preach to the converted, and that he convert-

ed many. Monk overflows the boundaries of his own eccentricity like Marley overflows his Rasta context, like Billie Holiday overflows a lyric and Clifford Brown overflows a chord.

Also recommended: "Maggie's Farm," "License to Kill," "Tombs of the Blues" and other old standards written by Bob Dylan covered by a new singer named Bob Dylan.

Pierre Fauré Ensemble, "Singing Drums" (ECM). Four drummers (Favre, Paul Motian, Fredy Studer, Nana Vasconcelos) prove that drums are a musical instrument.

Stevie Wonder, "The Woman in Red" (Motown). Less than top Wonder but still tops.

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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	11749	11821	11749	11749	+0.88
Trans	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18
Com	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Trans	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18
Com	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	Prev. Consolidated
11749	11749	11749
14448	14448	14448
14448	14448	14448

AMEX Diaries

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	11749	11821	11749	11749	+0.88
Trans	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18
Com	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	11749	11821	11749	11749	+0.88
Trans	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18
Com	14448	14458	14448	14448	+1.18

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Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34
Boisjoly	21414	34	22	34

Trading on NYSE Is Moderate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Shares were mixed in moderate trading late Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, with signs of softer interest rates falling to stir investor enthusiasm.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.54 to 1,173.37 at 3 P.M. and advances led declines 778-to-701 among the 1,976 issues traded.

The five-hour volume amounted to 70,505,000 shares, compared with 79,750,000 in the same period Friday.

Before the stock market opened, Bankers Trust Co. lowered its broker loan rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/2 percent.

The federal funds rate for loans of reserves between banks slipped to 7 1/4 percent at midday.

Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said he expected an improvement in the stock market fairly soon, pointing to the lower fed funds rate and the strength in the bond and futures markets.

He said weakness in the stock of Union Carbide was responsible for part of the drop in the Dow industrial average.

The Commerce Department reported the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit reached a record \$32.9 billion in the third quarter.

The third-quarter deficit in what is known as the current account was \$8.2 billion worse than the second quarter and \$13.2 billion worse than the first quarter.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

(Continued on Page 10)

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street30 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52
Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52

(Continued from Page 8)

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	144.19	143.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	144.19
1984	143.19	142.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	143.19
1984	142.19	141.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	142.19
1984	141.19	140.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	141.19
1984	140.19	139.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	140.19
1984	139.19	138.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	139.19
1984	138.19	137.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	138.19
1984	137.19	136.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	137.19
1984	136.19	135.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	136.19
1984	135.19	134.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	135.19

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	134.19	133.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	134.19
1984	133.19	132.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	133.19
1984	132.19	131.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	132.19
1984	131.19	130.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	131.19
1984	130.19	129.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	130.19
1984	129.19	128.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	129.19
1984	128.19	127.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	128.19
1984	127.19	126.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	127.19
1984	126.19	125.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	126.19
1984	125.19	124.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	125.19

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	124.19	123.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	124.19
1984	123.19	122.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	123.19
1984	122.19	121.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	122.19
1984	121.19	120.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	121.19
1984	120.19	119.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	120.19
1984	119.19	118.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	119.19
1984	118.19	117.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	118.19
1984	117.19	116.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	117.19
1984	116.19	115.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	116.19
1984	115.19	114.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	115.19

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	114.19	113.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	114.19
1984	113.19	112.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	113.19
1984	112.19	111.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	112.19
1984	111.19	110.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	111.19
1984	110.19	109.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	110.19
1984	109.19	108.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	109.19
1984	108.19	107.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	108.19
1984	107.19	106.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	107.19
1984	106.19	105.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	106.19
1984	105.19	104.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	105.19

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	104.19	103.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	104.19
1984	103.19	102.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	103.19
1984	102.19	101.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	102.19
1984	101.19	100.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	101.19
1984	100.19	99.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	100.19
1984	99.19	98.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	99.19
1984	98.19	97.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	98.19
1984	97.19	96.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	97.19
1984	96.19	95.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	96.19
1984	95.19	94.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	95.19

30 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52
1984	94.19	93.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	94.19
1984	93.19	92.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	93.19
1984	92.19	91.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	92.19
1984	91.19	90.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	91.19
1984	90.19	89.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	90.19
1984	89.19	88.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	89.19
1984	88.19	87.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	88.19
1984	87.19	86.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	87.19
1984	86.19	85.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	86.19
1984	85.19	84.19	IBM	3.10	2.15	13.5	85.19

U.S. Futures

Season
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bushels per bushelCORN (CBT)
5,000 bushels per bushelSOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bushels per bushelSOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)
100 tons per tonCATTLE (CME)
42,000 lbs. per headPORK BELTIES (CME)
32,000 lbs. per headCOFFEE C (NYMEX)
37.5 tons per tonSUGAR (NYMEX)
112,000 lbs. per tonCOCOA (NYMEX)
2,200 tons per tonGOLD (COMEX)
100 ounces per ounceSILVER (COMEX)
50,000 ounces per ouncePLATINUM (NYMEX)
500 ounces per ouncePALLADIUM (NYMEX)
500 ounces per ounceNICKEL (COMEX)
50,000 pounds per poundZINC (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundCOPPER (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundALUMINUM (COMEX)
20,000 pounds per poundTIN (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundLEAD (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundGASOLINE (NYMEX)
42,000 gallons per gallonHEATING OIL (NYMEX)
42,000 gallons per gallonCRUDE OIL (NYMEX)
42,000 barrels per barrelNATURAL GAS (NYMEX)
100,000 cubic feet per cubic footELECTRICITY (NYMEX)
1,000 kilowatt-hours per kilowatt-hourFUTURES INDEX (NYMEX)
100 points per pointFUTURES INDEX (NYMEX)
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Metals

Season
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundALUMINUM (COMEX)
20,000 pounds per poundZINC (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundNICKEL (COMEX)
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25,000 pounds per poundLEAD (COMEX)
25,000 pounds per poundGASOLINE (NYMEX)
42,000 gallons per gallonHEATING OIL (NYMEX)
42,000 gallons per gallonCRUDE OIL (NYMEX)
42,000 barrels per barrelNATURAL GAS (NYMEX)
100,000 cubic feet per cubic footELECTRICITY (NYMEX)
1,000 kilowatt-hours per kilowatt-hourFUTURES INDEX (NYMEX)
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Stocks

Season
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52

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High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52

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Stocks

Season
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thyssen Shows a Profit But Plans No Dividend

Reuters
DUISBURG, West Germany — Thyssen AG said Monday that it plans to pay no dividend on 1983-84 results, the second straight year the big steelmaking group has omitted a payout.

But Thyssen said the world group had returned to profit for the year ended last Sept. 30, after a 550.2-million Deutsche mark (\$176.9-million) net loss in the previous 12 months. It gave no figure.

The company said that with the world economy expanding, the outlook for the group is favorable, and it said restructuring efforts will further improve earnings.

Specialty steel recovered strongly due to the economic upturn. Prices rose and sales expanded sharply, especially foreign sales, Thyssen said.

Budd sales rose 26 percent in 1983-84, to \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.2 billion, with exceptional growth in its automotive-supply operations.

Sales in the transit division fell sharply, and transit again showed a considerable loss. On Jan. 1, Budd's transit activities will be separated from the group in a company to be called Transit America Inc.

In announcing the omission of a dividend, the managing board said its prime goal was to consolidate the group. Last year's omission of a dividend was the first since 1956.

FCA Creates 4 Divisions in Restructuring

Reuters
LOS ANGELES — Financial Corp. of America said Monday that it had created a new corporate structure for the parent company and its chief operating subsidiary, American Savings & Loan Association, forming key operating divisions for lending, financial, administrative and legal matters.

The company said lending-related functions will be the responsibility of Philip R. Brinkerhoff, executive vice president and chief lending officer. He had been a member of the president's office and president of FCA Mortgage Securities.

Victor H. Indick, executive vice president and chief financial officer, will head the financial unit. He had been senior executive vice president of FCA Mortgage. William R. Griscom will remain as chief financial officer of American Savings.

FCA faced liquidity problems last summer after nearly \$7 billion in deposits flowed out of American Savings.

EC Fines John Deere For Antitrust Violation

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community Commission said Monday that it had fined John Deere & Co., the U.S. farm machinery maker, \$1.44 million for violating EC antitrust rules.

The commission said that John Deere and three independent distributors — Cofabel SA of Belgium, Louis Nagel & Co. of the Netherlands and Dansk Overskaks Motor Industry of Denmark — had violated antitrust rules "by imposing, accepting and practicing bans on the export of [John Deere] products by dealers or by the distributors themselves to other member states."

John Deere, in a statement, said it "does not believe that the evidence before the commission justifies this decision." It said it might appeal the finding to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

The commission said that John Deere "actively sought" to prevent exports beginning in 1975, thus preventing potential customers from buying John Deere products at lower prices abroad.

The cause of the export ban lay in price differences for farm machinery within the EC nations. The commission said prices have been "persistently higher" in Britain and Greece, "giving farmers and dealers there an incentive to import."

John Deere has plants in Britain, France, Italy and West Germany.

The commission said it had taken into account John Deere's agreement to end the export ban.

Gilbert, Winner Of Nobel, Quits As Biogen Chief

The Associated Press
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Walter Gilbert, a Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, has resigned as chairman of Biogen NV, the biotechnology company, to "seek fresh management," the firm announced Monday.

Mr. Gilbert will be replaced at Biogen by Mark Skalesky, the company's principal operating officer.

Mr. Gilbert has been a member of Biogen's scientific board since the Swiss-based company was founded in 1978, and he has been chairman and chief executive since 1981. He resigned from Harvard University to lead Biogen after winning the Nobel Prize for his genetics research in 1980.

Peter Feinstein, a Biogen spokesman said that Mr. Gilbert's departure was "not caused by any significant problems in the company."

"We believe that Biogen is in a strong position in terms of products and cash reserves," Mr. Feinstein added.

Komatsu Seeks Factory In Southeastern U.S.

Reuters
TOKYO — Komatsu Ltd. of Japan said Monday that it wants to buy a factory in the southeastern United States to produce construction machinery. Komatsu is the Japanese leader in that field.

Industry sources said it might take Komatsu months to find a suitable factory, and added that the company is expected to invest 5 billion to 6 billion yen (\$20.2 million to \$24.2 million) in the project.

Saudis, Europeans Sign \$600-Million Chemical Accord

Reuters
RIYADH — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corp. Monday signed a \$600-million agreement with Arab, Italian and Finnish companies for the construction of a Saudi-European petrochemical plant in Jubail, on Saudi Arabia's eastern coast.

The agreement was signed by Saudi minister of industry and electrical power, Abdul-Aziz Abdullah Al-Zamel, who is also chairman of SABIC, and representatives from the other three partners, Arab Petroleum Investment Corp., Enichem SpA of Italy and Neste OY of Finland.

Under the agreement, SABIC will own 70 percent of the project, which is expected to take three years to complete, while the other three partners will each have a 10-percent stake.

The starting date for the project was not disclosed.

French Unemployment Up

Reuters
PARIS — The Labor Ministry reported Monday that French adjusted unemployment in November rose by 0.6 percent, to 2.38 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Bonassac-Willett, the major French textile group which declared bankruptcy in 1981, is to be taken over by Ferinel, a property group, under a plan approved by the government. Ferinel will provide 400 million francs (\$42.1 million) and is seeking an equal amount of state aid.

Broken Hill Pty. Co., the Australian mining concern, said its subsidiary, BHP Holdings USA Inc., has extended its offer for all outstanding common stock of Energy Reserves Group Inc. to Dec. 21. As of Friday, BHP Holdings had acquired more than 37.5 million, or 89 percent, of ERG's shares.

Champion International Corp. of the United States said it has sold its Associated Westversenope Belgian carpet-producing unit to a group of Belgian investors for \$6.4 million in cash and \$1.6 million in notes. The

'Junk' Bonds Are Offered in Europe

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the biggest player in the U.S. "junk" bond market, is trying to sell such securities in the quality-conscious Eurobond market.

Drexel announced Monday an offer of \$67 million of three-year, 16.5-percent bonds from Farnsworth & Hastings Ltd., a securities trading unit of Cambrian & General Securities PLC, Cambrian, a British investment trust partly owned by Ivan F. Bosky, a prominent New York investor, is guaranteeing the issue. Farnsworth specializes in "risk arbitrage," or speculating on shares involved in takeover contests.

Junk bonds, or "high-yield" issues, as Drexel prefers to describe them, generally are those rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's. Farnsworth does not yet have a rating for its securities but clearly would fall into that category.

To sell its bonds, Farnsworth is offering around five percentage points more than a triple-A-rated corporation would need to offer on a three-year Eurodollar bond issue, Eurobond specialists said.

Eurobond investors in recent years generally have demanded top-rated bonds, but Drexel officials said they expect to offer more high-yield Eurobonds.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Notes have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States. Offers and sales of the Notes in the United States or to United States nationals or residents might constitute a violation of United States law if made prior to the ninetieth day after determination that the distribution has been completed.

U.S. \$100,000,000

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

12% Notes due December 1, 1994

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Morgan Stanley International

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Amro International Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Chemical Bank International Limited

Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Sumitomo Finance International

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Barclays Bank Group

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

December, 1984

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INCORPORATED IN UNITED KINGDOM

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NEW ISSUE

DECEMBER 11, 1984

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained in any State from the underwriter as may lawfully offer these securities in compliance with the securities laws of such state.

3,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

Earthworm Tractor Company
INCORPORATED

Offering Price: \$1.00 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only in those States in which these securities may be legally offered or sold and then only from such broker-dealers as may legally offer these securities in such States.

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New York, NY 10016
(212) 682-3838 (800) 221-3017

MOSTEL TAYLOR
SECURITIES, INC.

HICKEY-KOBER
INCORPORATED

MEMBER NASD • SIPC

ONLY THE PUREST GOLD HAS IMMORTAL VALUE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



Over 3000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians immortalized their King Tutankhamun in the purest of gold. Even then they knew that pure gold would have everlasting value. And that is still true today. Whoever invests in gold should also choose its purest form.

Canada's Maple Leaf, for example, is struck with the purest gold that you can buy today. It contains no base metals and is the only coin available at banks with a purity of 999.9/1000 fine gold — guaranteed by the Canadian government.

What does that mean for you? In contrast to ordinary gold coins which

are 22-carat gold, you get the purity of 24-carat gold for your money with Maple Leaf. And, a high degree of assurance that you can trade it easily anytime, anywhere in the world.

Therefore, prudent investors can follow the example of the ancient Egyptians. Whoever wants to acquire longterm value should choose gold of the highest purity. And today, that is the 999.9/1000 of the Canadian Maple Leaf — a purity for which there is no substitute.



Canada's Maple Leaf

MAPLE LEAF THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PURITY.

ables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street.

Up to the Closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52- 100% High	Low	Change
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EUL

Extract from
for the tenth

Profit before Tax
Profit after Tax
Share Capital and
Subordinated Loans
Deposits
Cash at Banks, etc.
Deposits Placed
Loans and Advances
Total Assets

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1964

Assets

Europe A

Europe B

Europe C

Europe D

Europe E

Europe F

Europe G

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Europe L

Europe M

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Europe W

Europe X

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Europe RX

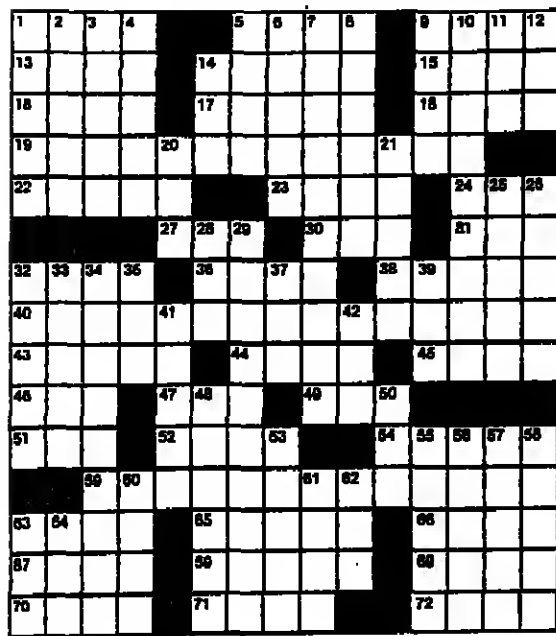
17 December 1984

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	LLOYDS BANK INTL., POB 438, Geneva 11
(w) Al-Mal Trust, SA	(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar
\$ 135.69	\$ 101.50

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ACROSS

1 Horologer
5 Leftovers
9 Flaubert
13 Biblical weed
14 "That's"—
15 1953 song
16 "—" for All
17 Late Count
18 Notice
19 Losing one's
22 Kool—
23 After part
24 System
27 Billfish
30 Mex. lady
31 Echo
32 Lip
36 Waistcoat
38 Filmic Mr.
40 Music from a
43 Personal
44 Take on
45 Champagne
46 Vex
47 Cooler

DOWN

1 Oater
2 De Valera
3 Shadow
4 Reddish brown
5 Bradley of
6 Bonheur and
7 Luxembourg
8 Investigator
9 Water bolder
10 Mystically
11 Tourist's aid
12 At all
14 Kindergarten
15 Trio
16 Jazzman's job
17 Drats' kin
18 Rush
19 Kind of maid
20 Palindromic
21 Careful
22 C.P.A.'s
23 Slope
24 First-aid item
25 Part of B.S.
26 Wedel, e.g.
27 Gabby's okay
28 Vaquero's rope
29 Contemporary
30 Russians'
31 Cancer-Virgo
32 Dogma
33 Packer's
34 Purchase
35 Trouble
36 Stability under
37 Stress
38 Join
39 Let off steam
40 Studies
41 Clock-watch-
42 er's abbr.
43 With it, in the
44 40's
45 Footfar

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT WON'T DO GOOD TO PROMISE ME STUFF. YOU GOTTA TALK TO MY MOM 'N' DAD.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DRUGO
HERIK
BOINAL
WOBELL

ANSWER: "DRUGO" is a word. "HERIK" is a word. "BOINAL" is a word. "WOBELL" is a word.

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWFUL SQUAW MALADY JAILED. Answer: What there seemed to be in that noisy courtroom—MORE "JAW" THAN LAW.

WEATHER

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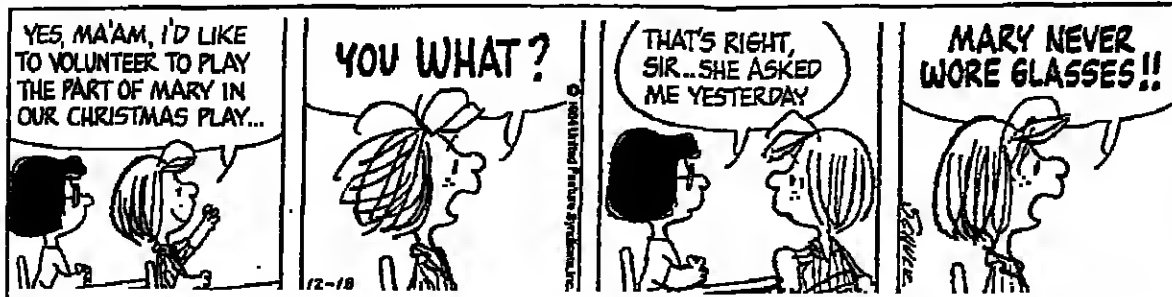
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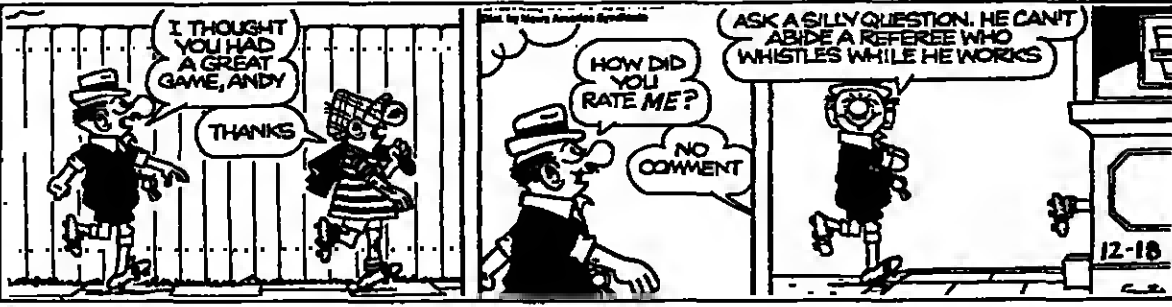
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Steelers Gain Spot in Playoffs By Downing the Raiders, 13-7

U.S. Team Trying to Hang On

Jimmy Connors
'I've always moaned and groaned.

Conjuring Up a Dream Team by a Piping-Hot Stove

If somebody doesn't turn down that hot stove fast, opening day may have to be moved up to the Ides of March by popular demand.

7ins Slalom

Austrians Hans Enn (1:43.21) and Guido Hinterseer (1:43.59) placed fourth and fifth ahead of Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein whose efforts in this race and Sunday's slalom earned him victory in the combined event.

Zürbruggen said he didn't take quite as many risks Monday because he went off the course and failed to complete Sunday's slalom. "I'm not disappointed with second," he said.

As Hangel crossed Monday's finish line he — like his Swiss teammates — tripped the electronic timing light with his hand. The move gained Hangel an extra hundredth of a second and edged him ahead of Enn for third.

The downhillers are scheduled to compete in their second race Sunday.

Rolling Boards, ets by 109-101

Worthy knocked down 12 points and Scott 10 in the third period when Los Angeles outscored Washington, 31-21, to take an 87-72 lead. The Bullets never got closer than

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